

ALL HALLOWS INDIOLLE

THE

# HISTORY OF IRELAND,

FROM THE

TREATY OF LIMERICK TO THE PRESENT TIME;

BEING

A CONTINUATION

OF THE

HISTORY OF THE ABBÉ MACGEOGHEGAN

OVERSEEN BY

JOHN MITCHELL.

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MONTREAL:

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the English insist on our remaining charitable souls that they are, better to give us charity than let our bread. And consider the time is talk of absolving begins: our 'at harvest,' for which they are to be tomorrow, is still here; and to one another: 'Go to; let us them charity and church subscrip-

they are a nation of beggars—they have more than honest earn- as talk of *alms*, and they will send great from their tables, the cattle pastures, and the coats from their

charge the 'Government,' we the Cabinet Council at Osborne with this base plot. We tell our men that a man, named 'Prevelan, my Clerk—the man who advised insisted the Labor-Late act—that

revelan has been sent to Ireland an Englishman, may send over side the channel a petition to the 'in Ireland. We are to be made together we will or no. 'The Queen us; and they actually send a man at that a veritable *Irish* begging may not be a-waiting.

a Sible Hill Hotel, at Kingstown, one say goes forth to England, or,' Prevelan says, 'in those who pointed a general collection in the on the 17th, and still more in he unhappy people in the western of Ireland; he implores his country-

have mercy; and gets his letter I in the Landon papers, (along after from Sir John Burgoyne,) to the charity of those good and Christians who will enjoy the lux-

venience to-morrow. I move, then, we scern, we repulse, all English slurs; and only wish timents of ours could reach, before porting every sanctimonious thanks- England, Scotland, Wales, and about-Wydd.' saying number the *Nation* took the

With another, twenty large steamships, not counting sailing vessels, left Ireland for England, all laden with that "abundant harvest" for which the English, indeed, might well give thanks in their churches.

It must be acknowledged that if the English Government and people really and truly did endeavor to relieve the famine in their sister country, that generosity and a most ingrateful return, from a people, too, who are proverbially warm-hearted.

For the famine of 1847, it is only needful to add that, during this year, coroners' inquests in several counties repeatedly, on inquests over famine-stricken corpses, found, upon their oaths, verdicts of "Willful Murder against John Russell, commonly called Lord John Russell," he being then the Queen's Prime Minister.

The verdict was perfectly justifiable, and the crime quite manifest; but as there was no power to bring the criminal over to Ireland for trial, and as there would have been no use in arranging him before an English jury, he was never brought to justice.

It is essential that foreign nations should never believe, for the future, (what the English press has diligently incited,) that our people, when smitten by famine, fell a-begging, from England or from America. Let them never hereafter wonder when they meet with Irishmen ingrateful for the "relief measures"—and, above all, if Ireland should again starve, (as she is most likely to do,) and should still be under British dominion, let them never send her a bushel of corn or a dollar of money.

Neither bushel nor dollar will ever reach her. In February, 1847, and amidst the deepest gloom and horror of the famine, O'Connell, old, sick, and heavy-laden, left Ireland, and left it forever. Physicians in London recommended a journey to the south of Europe, and O'Connell himself desired to see the Pope before he died, and to breathe out his soul at Rome, in the choicest odor of sanctity. By slow and painful stages he proceeded only as far as Genoa, and there died on the 15th of May.

For those who were not close witnesses of

how vast this faint figure loomed in Ireland and in England for a generation and a half—it is not easy to understand the strong emotion caused by his death, both in friends and enemies. Yet, for a whole year before, he had sunk low, indeed. His power had departed from him; and in presence of the terrible apparition of his parishioners he had seemed to shrink and wither. Nothing can be conceived more helpless than his speeches in Conventual Hall, and his appeals to the British Parliament during that time—yet, as I before said, he never begged *alms* for Ireland, he never fell so low as that; and the last sentences of the very last letter he ever penned to the association still proclaim the true doctrine:—

"It will not be until after the deaths of hundreds of thousands that the regret will arise that more was not done to save a sinking nation.

"How different would the scene be if we had our own Parliament—taking care of our own people—of our own resources. But alas! alas! it is scarcely permitted to think of these; the only safe preventative of misery, and the only sure instruments of Irish prosperity."

To no Irishman can the wonderful life of O'Connell fail to be impressive—from the day when, a fiery and thoughtful boy, he sought the cloisters of St. Omers for the education which pen laws denied him in his own land, on through the manifold struggles and victories of his earlier career, as he broke and flung off, with a kind of haughty impetuosity, link after link of the social and political chain that six hundred years of steady British policy had woven around every limb and muscle of his country, down to that supreme moment of the blackness of darkness for himself and for Ireland, when he laid down his head and closed his eyes. Beyond a doubt, his death was hastened by the misery of seeing his proud hopes dashed to the earth, and his beloved people perishing; for there dwelt in that bravely brave tenderness and pity soft as woman's. To the last he labored on the "Relief Committee" of Dublin, and thought every hour lost unless employed in rescuing some of the doomed.

without his heart. He gave orders that the heart should be removed from his body and sent to Rome. The funeral was a great and mournful procession through the streets of Dublin, and it will show how wide was the attention which divided him from his former confederates, that when O'Brien signified a wish to attend the obsequies, a public letter from John O'Connell sufficed for him.

In the year 1847 great and strenuous exertions were used to make sure that the next year should be a year of famine, too. This was effected mainly by holding out the prospect of "out-door relief" to obtain which tenants must abandon their lands and leave them untilled. A paragraph from a letter of Mr. Fitzpatrick, parish priest of Skibbereen, contains within it an epitome of the history of that year. It was published in the  *Freeman*, March 12th:—

"The ground continues unsworn and uncultivated. There is a mutual distrust between the landlord and the tenant. The landlord would wish, if possible, to *get rid of his land*; and the unfortunate tenant is anxious to stick to it as long as he can. A good many, however, are giving it up, and preparing for America; and these are the substantial farmers who have still a little means left."

"A gentleman traveling from Berrig-Ossory to Kilkenny, one bright spring morning, counts at both sides of the road, in a distance of twenty-four miles, 'nine men and four ploughs,' occupied in the fields; but sees multitudes of wain laborers, beyond the power of computation by a multi-car passenger, laboring to destroy the road he was traveling upon. It was a 'public-work'—(*Dublin Evening Mail*).

In the same month of March—"the land" says the  *Mayo Constitution*, "is one vast waste; a soil is not to be seen working on the holdings of the poor farmers throughout the country, and those who have had the patience to plough or dig the ground, sit in fear of throwing in the seed." When the new "Out-door Relief act" began to be applied, with its successful character-clause, all this process went on with wonderful velocity and efficiency.

y should be left landless and home-  
strictly in accordance with British  
at then there was danger of the  
of outcasts becoming robbers and  
s. Accordingly, the next point  
near the country of them, and the  
Peacemakers, by *emigration*.

that all former committees on the state of  
Ireland (with one exception,) had agreed  
at least, on this point—that it was neces-  
sary to remove the "excess of labor." They  
say:—

length they were peaking fast of  
at Egypt, they were not perishing  
gh. It was indicated by the  
aces that the temperament and  
of the Irish people fitted them  
for some remote country in the  
in the West—in fact, for any  
at their own—that Providence had  
I some mistake in casting them to  
in Ireland. As usual, the *Times*  
not in finding out this singular  
nature! Says the *Times*, (Feb-  
1847,) :—

"They have taken evidence respecting the  
state of Ireland, of the British North Amer-  
ican Colonies, (including Canada, New  
Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland,)  
the West India Islands, New South Wales,  
Port Phillip, South Australia, Van Diemen's  
Land, and New Zealand. On some of these  
points it will be found that their inquiries  
have little more than commenced; on  
others, that these inquiries have been carried  
somewhat nearer to completion, but in no  
case can it be considered that the subject is  
yet exhausted.

Mr. Murray, a Scotch banker,  
implied upon the proper measures  
d. "The surplus population of  
says Mr. Murray, "have been  
ready for those pursuits which the  
regions of North America re-  
Which might appear strange—a  
expressly trained, and that  
to suit any country except their  
own."

The committee are fully aware that they  
have as yet exhausted into many points but  
superficially, and that soon, as, for example,  
the state of the British possessions in  
*Southern Africa*, and in the *Territory of  
Vatal*, have not yet been considered at all.  
Neither have they obtained adequate informa-  
tion respecting what we sincerely hope  
may hereafter be considered as the promising  
settlement of *New Zealand*. The important  
discoveries of Sir W. Mitchell in Australia,  
have also been but slightly noticed."

are comparatively private and  
suggestions. In April of this  
year, six Peers and twelve Com-  
to call themselves Irish, but who  
ought them such "Irishmen" as  
they and Mr. Godby, laid a  
are Lord John Russell, for the  
tion of one million and a half of  
a Canada, at a cost of nine  
thing, to be charged on "Irish  
and to be paid by an income

Their lordships further declare that the  
emigration which they recommend must be  
"voluntary"—and, also, that "there  
was a deep and pervading anxiety for  
emigration exhibited by the people them-  
selves."

within the same year, a few  
er, a "Select Committee," (and  
lect one) of the House of  
as up a report "On Colonization  
and" Their lordships report

A deep and pervading anxiety to fly, to  
escape any whither! From whom? Men  
pursued by wild beasts will show a perva-  
ding anxiety to go anywhere out of reach. If  
a country, he made too hot to hold its in-  
habitants, they will be willing even to throw  
themselves into the sea.

All this while, that there were from  
four to five millions of acres of improv-  
able waste lands in Ireland—and even  
from the land in cultivation Ireland was  
exporting food enough every year to sup-  
tain eight millions of people in England.

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from the land in cultivation Ireland was  
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tain eight millions of people in England.

None of the vast public schemes of emi-  
gration was adopted by Parliament in its  
full extent; though sid was, from time to  
time, given to minor projects for that end;  
and landlords continued very busy all this  
year and the next, shipping all their "sur-  
plus country" by their own private re-  
sources, thinking it cheaper than to maintain  
them by rates. The Poor Law Guardians,  
also, were authorized to transport paupers,  
and to appropriate part of the rates to that  
purpose.

There has now been hail before the read-  
er a complete sketch, at least in outline, of  
the British famine policy—expectation of  
Government spoon-feeding at the point  
of *judice bayonet*—shaking the farmers  
hoose from their lands, employing them for a  
time on strictly useless public works—then  
disorganizing them in crowds of one hundred  
thousand at a time, to beg, or rob, or  
perish—then, "out-door relief," administered  
in quantities altogether infinitesimal in pro-  
portion to the need—then that universal  
system, the Quarter-acre law—then the  
corruption of the middle class by holding  
out the prize of ten thousand new Govern-  
ment situations—then the Vagrancy act, to  
make criminals of all houseless wanderers—  
then the "voluntary" emigration schemes  
—then the omnipresent police, hanging  
like a cloud over the houses of all "suspect-  
ed persons"—that is, all persons who still  
kept a house over their heads—then the  
quarantine regulations, and increased fare  
for deck passengers to England, thus de-  
barring the drowned race from all escape at  
that side and leaving them the sole al-  
ternative: *America or the grave*. This,  
takes something like a map of *what of the  
field as laid out and surveyed for the final  
compact of the island*.

The Irish landlords were now in the per-  
plexity. Many of them were good and just  
men; but the vast majority were fully  
identified in interest with the British Gov-  
ernment, and desired nothing so much as to  
destroy the population. They would not  
consent to tenant-right; they dared not  
find themselves in Ireland without a Brit-  
ish army. They may have felt, indeed,  
that they were themselves both injured and  
insulted by the whole system of British

regulation; but they would sit  
to any-  
thing rather than fraternize with the injured  
Catholic Galls. A few landlords and other  
gentlemen met and formed an "Irish Com-  
mittee;" but these were soon frightened into  
private life again by certain revolutionary  
proposals of some members, and especially  
by the very name of tenant-right. At last,  
about the end of this year, seeing that  
*another* season's famine was approaching,  
and knowing that violent counsels began to  
prevail amongst the extreme section of the  
national party, the landlords, in gaily and  
cowardly regard and fear, called on Parliament  
for a new Corn law act.

From this moment all hope that the houl-  
ed gentry would stand on the side of Ire-  
land against England utterly vanished. This  
decadent alliance between the landlords and the  
Government brought Irish affairs to a crisis;  
broke up the "Irish Confederation," (com-  
posed of the extreme nationalists, who  
could no longer exist in the Revival Associa-  
tion,) and provoked an attempt at insurrec-  
tion.

Before going further however, two facts  
should be mentioned: *First*, That by a curi-  
ous coincidence of the agricultural produce of  
Ireland for this year, 1847, made by Cap-  
tain Larcom, as a Government Commission-  
er, the total value of that produce was  
£44,000,000 sterling; which would have  
amply sustained *double* the entire people of  
the island.\* This return is given in detail,  
and agrees generally with another estimate  
of the same, prepared by John Martin of  
Leighlin, in the County Down—a gentle-  
man whose name will be mentioned again in  
this narrative. *Second*, That at least by  
hundred thousand human beings perishing  
this year of famine, and of famine typhus; and  
and two hundred thousand more dead by violent  
the sea, to escape famine and fever. *Third*,  
That the means for relief given to the  
Public Works and Public Commissariat  
Departments, to be laid out as they should

\* In *Thom's Official Statement and Memorials*, the  
Government has taken care to suppress the state-  
ment of gross amount.  
† The deaths by famine of the year before, we  
may set down at three hundred thousand. There is  
no possibility of ascertaining the numbers; and when  
the Government Commissioners pretend to do so

the Government Commissioners pretend to do so

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1801-70

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## CHAPTER XX

Ireland 1850-70: post-famine  
and mid-Victorian

R. V. COMERFORD

In the obvious sense the 1850s and 1860s are the post-famine decades, but something more than chronology is conveyed by the term 'post-famine Ireland'. It is loaded with connotations of the gloom and depression with which the period has been so frequently characterised in the past. There was indeed much to be gloomy about, but there was much else besides, and the general drift of recent scholarship has been towards a more positive depiction of the era.<sup>1</sup> Even more important than this corrective colouring is a willingness to admit the distinctiveness of the period. From this point of view 1870 is not a terminal date, for the years between the great famine and the land war constitute an integral era in the social, economic, political, and cultural history of the country. Like much else in Irish history, this era has had its distinctiveness largely ignored or distorted by the preoccupation of popular historiography with the mythic march of the nation. From that perspective the quarter-century after the famine is fundamentally of little interest apart from the emergence of fenianism: the 'nation' hangs helplessly on the ropes for a few years, then gradually recovers sufficient spirit to put up a splendid fight, under Mr Parnell's coaching, in the next important bout of Irish history. But there are continuities, more meaningful than that of inevitable nationalist progress, into which aspects of the age can be inserted. Equally helpful are the transverse lines of reference, those linking with the wider contemporary context. Post-famine Ireland is also mid-Victorian Ireland.

Historians have convincingly portrayed the years between the depression of the late 1840s and the depression of the middle and late 1870s as the golden age of capitalism, a period of previously unparalleled economic expansion and growth in communications, during which vast numbers of people around the

<sup>1</sup> Works that have helped to transform appreciation of the post-famine decades include the following: L. M. Callen, *An economic history of Ireland since 1660* (London, 1972); J. J. Lee, *The modernisation of Irish society, 1848-1918* (Dublin, 1973); Samuel Clark, *Social origins of the Irish land war* (Princeton, 1979); Mary Daly, *Social and economic history of Ireland since 1800* (Dublin, 1981); Donnelly, *Land & people of Cork*; W. E. Vaughan, *Landlords and tenants in Ireland, 1848-1904* (Dublin, 1984).

globe were incorporated into, or subordinated to, one great economic system. It is partly because Ireland participated—in its own way—in the developments of this British-dominated era that the term 'mid-Victorian Ireland' has more than merely chronological validity. Besides, fenianism notwithstanding, Ireland between the famine and the land war was settling as never before, or after, into an accommodation with English power within the United Kingdom. And English culture with its attendant values was being absorbed in Ireland on a wider scale than ever before and with less reservation than ever after. On both sides of the Irish Sea new levels of decorum were taking hold in public and private life. As older forms of communal entertainment were being modified or suppressed in England the same happened in Ireland. The notorious Dromybrook fair, which for generations had made the name of the County Dublin village synonymous with disorder, drunkenness, casual violence, and debauchery, was held for the last time in August 1854. The suppression was the work of a committee that raised a sufficient sum of money to buy the fair's 650-year-old charter from its private owner. Zeal for propriety was matched by respect for property.

'Mid-Victorian Ireland' has a depth of meaning that 'early Victorian Ireland' or 'late Victorian Ireland' do not have. This distinctive quality of the period does not depend on the sudden appearance of new trends or structures, but rather on changes in the relative strength and importance of features carried over from earlier periods. Thus, the industrialisation of the north-east, the consolidation of agricultural holdings, the devotional revolution, the decline of the Irish language, and even regular emigration were in evidence before 1850, and most of them long before it. Now, along with other established aspects of Irish life, they were cast in new combinations and a new order of precedence, partly in reaction to the famine crisis and, even more, in response to conditions in the world outside.

The structure of the administration is a good example of something that contributed to the new order, though itself unchanged in any major respect from immediate pre-famine times. The work of Dublin Castle attained new levels of efficiency and coherence during the period owing to the continuity of Thomas Aiskew Larcom's tenure of almost sixteen years as under-secretary (1853-68). The hallmark of Larcom's administration was efficient performance, rather than any daring innovation. Well organised archives probably constitute a fitting monument to it. The public record act of 1867, a counterpart of contemporaneous English developments, made enlightened arrangements for the public record office and the state paper office. Larcom took his own papers with him on leaving office, as was then still the general custom. They now rest in the National Library of Ireland and the library of Trinity College, Dublin, in hundreds of uniformly bound volumes, each a valuable collection of material on some aspect of the public life of that age. The

<sup>1</sup> 30 & 31 Vic., c. 70 (12 Aug. 1867).



distinctly as, by turning to the highway, we can see the old man, the vigorous youth, or the infant child.<sup>1</sup>

It is not surprising that the models he holds out are Jules Michelet's *Histoire de France* (1833) and Augustin Thierry's *Histoire de la conquête d'Angleterre* (1825), for he had adopted wholeheartedly the romantic conception of national history. The nation of Ireland had been shaped by its people, by their experiences, and by their institutions, and in its turn it claimed from them an allegiance that did not transcend but might at times compete with the claims of creed or class. It was to be Davis's misfortune, as it was also his vindication, that he held these views somewhat in advance of his times. O'Connell, who has passed into orthodox legend as his great adversary, knew far more of Ireland and of Irish history than Davis did, but the romantic doctrine of nationalism was almost as alien to him as it would have been to Tone. The quarrel between the two men over the colleges bill can well be viewed as a quarrel over the nature of nationality. Legend has made Davis the moral victor in that quarrel, but the legend exists because Davis and those who followed him in the Young Ireland movement did their work so thoroughly. Young Ireland's perception of its country as a culture struggling against an alien bondage was neither novel nor revolutionary; its achievement was that of placing the conflict within the context of nineteenth-century political feeling.

The specifically romantic content of Young Ireland's nationalism is most fully exhibited in Davis's attitude to English culture. As he was well aware, he was himself a product of that culture in one of its provincial variants, his mind moulded by English literature and thought. Indeed, many of Davis's topographical and antiquarian essays read like the reports of an impressionable historical society for one of the more picturesque English counties, and his poems, which were to become the marching songs of insurrection, are modelled on Macaulay's *Lays of ancient Rome* (1842). His knowledge of Gaelic civilisation, although extensive, was superficial and inexact, and he knew no Irish, although retrospective piety has credited him with a wish to remedy this defect. He deeply disliked the growing materialism and commercialism of modern life, and he identified these with England, but this was common romantic doctrine and many British writers would have agreed with him—among them Carlyle, who was his literary master, as he was the master of almost all the writers of the Young Ireland movement. Davis's wish to see Ireland emerge as a modern nation, equipped with steamships, standing armies, factories, and the other attributes of sovereignty, existed comfortably beside his belief that Irish civilisation was superior to English precisely because it had avoided—or rather, had been denied—industrialisation. The paradox was one he left for later generations of nationalists to resolve.

<sup>1</sup> Thomas Davis, 'Irish history' in *Essays literary and historical* by Thomas Davis, ed. D. J. O'Donoghue (Dundalk, 1944), p. 395.

<sup>2</sup> Above, pp 38-60.

By identifying England and materialism, and by invoking the idea of Ireland as a counter-principle against them, Davis wove an essential thread into the fabric of Irish nationalism. John Eglinton, in an acute and malicious essay on 'The de-Davisisation of Irish literature', was to write:

It was Davis . . . who gave a sort of religious or idealistic status to modern Irish patriotism which it has retained; for since Davis the true religion of the Irish nationalist has been patriotism; and it remains to be decided whether this confusion of two essentially different things, idealism and patriotism, has bestowed upon Irish national literature the germs of new developments or is not rather that which must be got rid of before even the meaning of the term 'national literature' is understood.<sup>1</sup>

Eglinton was writing a half-century after Davis's death, at a time when the forms and conventions of pietistic nationalism had produced a literature notably lacking in creative energy, but his judgement, however ill-tempered, is essentially sound. Davis invested the political struggle for self-government with the passions and emotions of a conflict between opposing cultures. Throughout much of the nineteenth century, however, he was a prophet more often honoured than read, and was honoured as the founder of 'Young Ireland', an amorphous body of patriotic belief and feeling. Davis himself possessed a strong and clear intelligence, and a prose style capable of impressive eloquence:

'This country of ours is no sandbank, thrown up by some recent caprice of earth. It is an ancient land, honoured in the archives of civilisation, traceable into antiquity by its piety, its valour, and its sufferings. Every great European race has sent its stream to the river of Irish mind: if we live influenced by wind and sun and tree, and not by the passions and deeds of the past, we are a thrifless and hopeless people.'<sup>2</sup>

This passage, generous in sentiment and in expression, comes close to suggesting the force Davis exerted on his contemporaries, a force Yeats rightly calls that of personality. It is by an historical irony, however, that Davis is today remembered as the formulator of a programme of cultural nationalism that was in fact the work of other men. The 1830s and 1840s are notable for the scholarly and literary activity centred on the work of the ordnance survey, then directed by Thomas Colby and Thomas Larcom, of the Royal Engineers.<sup>3</sup> Larcom wisely chose as his assistant George Petrie, one of the ablest and most variously gifted scholars of his generation, and Petrie, in turn, gathered a staff of writers and artists that included the great Celtic scholars John O'Donovan and Eugene O'Curry. Larcom's ambitious scheme failed for lack of government support, but his introduction to the one completed volume, the 1835 survey of a Londonderry parish, suggests the scale upon which his group proposed to work.

<sup>1</sup> John Eglinton, *Bards and saints* (Dublin, 1906), p. 38.

<sup>2</sup> Thomas Davis, 'The Library of Ireland' in *Essays literary and historical* by Thomas Davis, ed. D. J. O'Donoghue (Dundalk, 1944), p. 355.

<sup>3</sup> Above, pp 24-5.

A perfect map, with a perfect memoir, should constitute the statistics of a country: such a combination has been attempted in the survey of Ireland, and though it is not to be assumed that perfection has been attained, no pains have been spared to fulfil the enlightened intentions of the legislature. Geography is a noble and practical science only when associated with the history, the commerce, and a knowledge of the productions of a country; and the topographical delineation of a country would be comparatively useless without the information which may lead to and suggest the proper development of its resources.<sup>1</sup>

Larcom's statement contrasts interestingly with Davis's as illustrating complementary aspects of the nineteenth-century mind. Larcom possessed the insatiable Victorian passion for copious and accurate information, coupled with the equally Victorian belief that such information was essential to the march of progress. But he was fortunate to have encountered in Ireland a group of imaginative and enthusiastic scholars. George Petrie had already established himself as an antiquarian, but it is possible that O'Donovan and O'Curry, poor and self-taught countrymen, would not have pressed forward their researches had it not been for the assistance and encouragement given them by the Ordnance survey. Petrie and his staff worked for some eight years in the back parlour of his house, 21 Great Charles Street, and if only a part of their work survived in published form, the enterprise itself left its mark on the public and literary life of Ireland.

The work of this band of mid-century scholars was prodigious both in its ambitions and in its accomplishments. O'Donovan's massively annotated translation of the *Annals of the Four Masters* (1851), O'Curry's two sprawling volumes on the history and literature of ancient Ireland, Petrie's study of the ancient ecclesiastical architecture and his collections of songs, and the linguistic and historical researches of university scholars who were associated with them suggest an unprecedented burst of scholarly energy. Petrie, in the *Dublin Penny Journal*, which he edited, gave to Ireland an instrument of popular education that far surpassed the *Nation*. The talented men who formed this group were not merely scholars. They possessed a sense of nationality that was clear, articulate, and subtle. Samuel Ferguson, their finest writer, expressed their aim in an 1840 essay on the *Dublin Penny Journal*.

What we have to do with, and that to which these observations properly point, is the recovery of the mislaid, but not lost, records of the acts, and opinions, and condition of our ancestors—the . . . bringing back to the light of intellectual day the already recorded facts, by which the people of Ireland will be able to live back, in the land they live in, with as ample and as interesting a field of retrospective enjoyment as any of the nations around us.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Quoted in M. C. Ferguson, *Sir Samuel Ferguson in the Ireland of his day* (2 vols., Edinburgh and London, 1896), I, 63-4.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, I, 109.

What Ferguson is arguing, as Frank O'Connor says, 'is that the aim of any civilised nation must be cultural identity, and cultural identity can be achieved only by total acceptance of a common past'.<sup>3</sup> Ferguson's series of essays (1834), which have as their ostensible occasion the publication of James Hardiman's *Irish minstrelsy: bardic remains of Ireland* (1831), displays an acute understanding of the ways in which literary, musical, and social culture are related. To measure his article on O'Donovan's *Annals of the Four Masters* against Davis's essays on Irish history is to see how large an area of agreement the two men shared, and how much deeper and more complex was Ferguson's thought. Ferguson, far more than Davis, possessed a sense of the ways in which culture is embodied in language. Yet Ferguson had fallen into obscurity by the end of the century, while Davis remained a bright legend. The explanation is in part political. Ferguson, like Petrie and the other members of his group, was a unionist in politics, and the nationalism he espoused was almost entirely cultural in character. In his old age, he was to describe himself as one who had sympathised with, but had not supported, the Young Ireland party. The sympathy ran deep, as we know from the deeply felt article he wrote on the occasion of Davis's death, and from his fine memorial poem. It stopped short of support, however, in part because of Ferguson's innate conservatism and in part because of his distrust of popular movements.

Thomas Davis and the young Samuel Ferguson, standing at the mid-century mark, exemplify what was to become a vital division between Irish writers and intellectuals. It would reappear in the quarrels between Yeats and the orthodox literary patriots at the end of the century and in Douglas Hyde's reluctance to involve the Gaelic League in nationalist politics. Broadly speaking, it is the quarrel between cultural and political nationalism, but these terms are too general properly to define the issue. Ferguson was a learned and indefatigable student of the literature and the antiquities of Ireland, and a poet whose verses and songs display a deep and almost instinctive sympathy towards the several cultures of Ireland. The poetry of Young Ireland, enshrined by several generations of patriots, seems ephemeral and journalistic beside Ferguson's 'Lark in the clear air' or his 'Welshmen of Tirawley'. His affection for the people of Connacht and the Aran Islands was based not on literary preference but on familiarity, and his descriptions of his visits among them are bathed in the warmth of a genuine liking and admiration. His essays of the 1840s and 1850s, written chiefly for the *Dublin University Magazine* or for *Blackwood's*, are extraordinary in their ability to seize on and to celebrate the elements of national culture, and extraordinary in the passion with which Ferguson argues the case for national identity.

The literature of the Young Ireland movement, on the other hand, fails to survive the most superficial inspection. Its poets, of whom the ablest were probably Denis Florence McCarthy and Thomas D'Arcy McGee, were at best

<sup>3</sup> Frank O'Connor, *The backward look: a survey of Irish literature* (London, 1967), p. 151.

scrutinised and that people should not be helped to do what they could accomplish by their own unaided efforts: the state should only intervene when local and individual effort was exhausted. Precipitancy would both interfere detrimentally with the beneficial working of the laws of supply and demand and weaken individual initiative. Charles Trevelyan, who as assistant secretary to the treasury directed much of the government's activity in Ireland, and had considerable influence on policy, was a firm adherent of the *laissez-faire* school. He believed that if the catastrophic situation in Ireland was handled on the right lines society would be reconstructed on a sound basis, and he reflected at the end of the crisis that, as often before, 'Supreme Wisdom has educed permanent good out of transient evil'. He worked incredibly hard, showed remarkable administrative skill in coping with novel problems, inspired his subordinates with his own devotion to duty, and was impervious to local or parliamentary pressures and arguments that conflicted with his own principles. Some may regard the treasury's attitude as narrow and stultifying. But it was based on considered principles and applied consistently. What cannot be denied is how hard the civil servants concerned both in London and Ireland worked to mitigate the disaster—and how often they displayed initiative and courage.

Two important changes in the administrative structure followed on the famine. In 1847 a separate poor law commission for Ireland was created and in 1851 it was made the department responsible for public health.<sup>1</sup> The question of medical relief for the Irish poor had been under discussion for years, but little had been achieved. The famine showed starkly that it was urgently necessary to provide a nation-wide health service, and the dispensaries act of 1851 directed that poor law unions should be divided into penaries act of 1851 directed that poor law unions should be divided into dispensary districts and that in each district—there were in all 700—there should be a committee composed of justices of the peace, poor law guardians, and the larger ratepayers. Each committee was to appoint a medical officer and maintain a dispensary, the expense being met from the rates, and a pauper who obtained a ticket from a member of the committee was to be entitled to medical assistance. The working of the system was closely supervised by the poor law commissioners, who from the middle 1860s devoted a considerable amount of attention to public health matters.

The 1850s and 1860s were a period of consolidation in British life, and during these decades no striking modifications occurred in the Irish administrative structure although change was quietly taking place. The reorganisation of the offices attached to the superior courts (begun in 1844) was completed; the public record office was founded (1867); the vestry was abolished as a local government unit (1864), and a series of improvements were made in prison administration that culminated in the prisons act

<sup>1</sup> Charles Trevelyan, *The Irish crisis* (London, 1848), p. 1.  
<sup>2</sup> 10 & 11 Vict., c. 90 (22 July 1847); 14 & 15 Vict., c. 66 (7 Aug. 1851).

of 1877, which empowered the government to administer directly all Irish gaols.<sup>1</sup>

It was during this comparatively placid period that momentous decisions were made on the recruitment of the civil service. In the early decades of the century an immense amount had been done to rationalise the establishments of government departments, but entry to the civil service was still by nomination and many of those admitted were very poorly qualified for the duties they were expected to perform. In 1853 the government appointed two commissioners, Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan (K.C.B., April 1848), to consider the staffing of government offices. They reported in favour of admission by competitive examination. Official opinion was not prepared for a complete revolution in recruitment procedure but in 1855 the civil service commission was constituted and empowered to conduct qualifying tests to which persons nominated for civil service posts had to submit themselves. Competitive examinations for the civil service were strongly advocated by several well known Irishmen. Vincent Scully, M.P. for County Cork, tried unsuccessfully in 1855 to persuade the government to substitute competitive for qualifying examinations. Charles Graves, a fellow of Trinity and a distinguished mathematician, argued in a powerful memorandum that admission by competitive examination would deprive 'democrats and socialists . . . of a staple grievance' and would go far to abate national and religious jealousies and encourage industry and resolution, virtues in which 'the native character was deficient'. 'Having three sons and little interest to push them forward in the world', Graves, as soon as he heard the government were considering introducing entry by competitive examination 'resolved . . . to direct their education in such a way as they might be fitted for the proposed competition'. The prospect, he wrote 'diminishes my anxieties about providing for my family as much as if I had received an access of fortune'. Larcom, the under-secretary one of the great civil servants of his time, declared that if a system of open competition was adopted it would encourage throughout Ireland 'industry and self-reliance'. Larcom in 1864 pointed with pride to the fact that for twenty years county surveyors in Ireland had been appointed by competitive examination. Immediately after the civil service commission was set up, the Irish departments under the control of the chief secretary's office began to recruit by open competitive examination.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 40 & 41 Vict., c. 49 (14 Aug. 1877).  
<sup>2</sup> *Papers on the reorganisation of the civil service*, pp. 21-32, H.C. 1854-5 (1870), xx, 69-70.



**THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.**

The old spirit of ascendancy has attempted to enter a new body. Whether it is capable of endowing it with life and motion we have yet to learn; but whatever vitality it may superinduce in that corpse, I am, we have no fears that it can ever be on with the power of mischief. The new body is called "The Protestant Alliance," and the *Mail*, with elaborate grandiloquence, endeavours to render this modification of the old organization as imposing as piles of epithets can render it. Thus speaks its sponsor:—

It is wonderful how much it knows, how sensibly it thinks, how admirably it speaks, how well it stands its ground when alarmed, and how speedily it runs to the proper means of self-defence and mutual protection on any given emergency. There is a document in our hands—the earliest production of its infant talents—which, for the delight and satisfaction of all its friends, and for the appeasement and putting to silence of all its enemies, we hasten to lay before the public, almost before the ink is dry on the original draft. It was issued late this afternoon; and ere the sun shall have twice run its diurnal course it will be hailed with cordial greetings in every corner of the united kingdom.

We beg to assure the *Mail* that it could not take any course more certain to convince the public, that there is something which it is indispensable to conceal, than thus extravagantly to laud a very ordinary effort of certain noblemen and gentlemen to assume a power to which they have no pretence or title. These gentlemen do not—it is idle to pretend it—represent an united party. They only represent a section, Orange in sentiment, and not bold or honest enough to avow it.

For an attentive perusal of this "infant" manifesto we have arrived at the conclusion that this "Alliance" will scarcely pass the years of verdant juvenility—it certainly never can exhibit dimensions more formidable than those of a pocket Hercules.

The pith and purport of the document so lauded by the *Mail* is contained in the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved—That it be the object of this society to support and advance the great principles asserted with respect to religion at the reformation, and established, as regards the constitution, at the revolution of 1688; and to maintain in its truth and integrity, the united church of England and Ireland, as guaranteed in the articles of the union, and intended to have been secured by solemn pledges in the act of Roman Catholic emancipation.
2. That regarding with alarm the insecurity of life and property in Ireland, the Protestant alliance will consider it a main object by all just and legal means to effect or suggest measures by which the great evil of this social disorganization may be remedied, and that security and protection afforded to which every faithful subject of her Majesty is entitled.
3. That recognizing it as a truth of paramount practical importance that the youth of this country cannot be duly instructed in the moral and social duties of life, unless that instruction have its basis on the sacred scriptures, the Protestant Alliance will maintain the principles and extend and diffuse, as widely as possible, in this country, the blessings of a national education.
4. That it will oppose and resist a state connexion between Great Britain and the church of Rome, as contrary alike to the religious convictions of Churchmen and Dissenters; inconsistent with the principles of the British constitution, and eminently tending to aggravate the evils of a despotic government.
5. That we anxiously desire it should be understood that in forming this Protestant Alliance, we have no intention of interfering with other societies having similar objects, but would avail ourselves of their assistance, and cultivate a friendly co-operation with them in promoting our common purposes.

It is now too late to claim the guarantee of the act of Union for the "maintenance" of the Established

tion of absenteeism; yet the whole tendency of the article we advert to is, to discourage residence, and, consequently, to augment the evil against which all good Irishmen reclaim. And what are the grounds for this? Some wretched level's deadly weapon against the life of a man in the employment of Mr. Woods, of Milverton, in the northern portion of this county. The life of this person is saved by providential interposition. This is "frightful," we admit; the act cannot be denounced too loudly; but why should it be attempted from this one act to argue the depravity of the people of a whole district? Above all, why should the notion of absenteeism be presented to Mr. Woods' mind by suggesting that the people "render it impossible for gentlemen to live in the country."

In this instance the people have denounced the atrocity; they have justly and honestly denounced it. There is nothing to indicate that the infamous attempt was not suggested by private malice. On the contrary, the dispositions of the people, and the absence of other causes would lead to this conclusion. Would it not, therefore, be as reasonable in principle for a public journalist to suggest that gentlemen should abandon London, because Quennell committed murder deliberately in its streets, as to suggest that Mr Woods, or any other gentleman should leave his residence at Skerries, because some relentless vagabond entertains an enmity against his steward.

Apart from the injustice of the course thus taken by the *Mail*, this indiscriminate vituperation of the people can serve no purpose advantageous to person or party. The people cannot be corrected by censures lavished upon them without provocation—no party can be served by needlessly exasperating the people. Undeserved rebuke serves but to harden and exasperate. That the people are worthy of praise, and not of abuse in this case the *Mail* itself is obliged to admit; here are our cotemporaries' words:—

"The attempt is not altogether without its good; for it has brought out an expression of feeling and regard—of affection and respect towards Mr. Woods, in which the Roman Catholic class of inferior tenants, in conjunction with the resident shopkeepers and tradesmen of the several small towns and villages in the neighbourhood, have been afforded the opportunity—and most meritoriously have they availed themselves of it—of joining the more wealthy and more aristocratic Roman Catholic gentry of their district—not only in sentiments of respect and regard for Mr. Woods—not only in expressions of disgust and abhorrence at the diabolical attempt made on the life of an unoffending fellow-creature, but of evincing the truth and sincerity of their feelings, by subscribing a very considerable sum for the apprehension and detection of the ruffian who has brought such a disgrace upon a hitherto quiet and peaceable part of the country."

What evidence more conclusive could be afforded that the act of the ruffian was not countenanced by the people than the *Mail* itself thus furnishes. Then why, in the name of everything that is just and fair—leaving all national considerations aside, should such an occasion be seized upon for the purpose of blackening the character of the peasantry, and of widening the gulf between them and their landlords, which it should be the duty of every good Irishman to close.

**THE ACADEMICAL EDUCATION BILL.**

We (*Kerry Examiner*) have been requested to add to the names appended to the declaration of the Catholic clergy of Kerry, which we published in a former number, those of the Rev. John Llong, P.P., Newtownsands, and the Rev. Thomas L. McDonnell, R. C. C. Currane.

**COUNTY DUBLIN REGISTRY.**

The county of Dublin registry terminated yesterday, when there were registered—

Repealers	...	16
Non-Repealers	...	14
Majority for Repealers	...	2

Upon the whole registry majority for Repealers, 9. An application had been made, signed by 340 claimants, and directed to the Lord Lieutenant, requesting an adjournment of the Registry Sessions to Kingstown, in order that the claimants resident in the barony of Rathdown might have an opportunity of registering near home. This application was, however, refused, and the consequence was that very many Repealers for whom notices were served did not come up to register. The most interesting case argued was that of the Rev.

	£	£
Customs.....	20,378,672	18,106,200
Excise.....	12,180,111	12,177,112
Stamps.....	0,611,390	7,152,114
Taxes.....	4,216,488	4,223,842
Property Tax	5,191,599	5,026,570
Post-office.....	675,000	731,000
Crown Lands	150,000	120,000
Miscellaneous	693,630	1,263,241
Imprest and other Moneys	278,138	323,944
Repayments of Advances...	875,513	1,478,959
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>51,235,538</b>	<b>50,801,989</b>
Deduct Increase.....		
<b>Decrease on the Year...</b>		

(FROM THE MORNING POST) Confining ourselves for the present to statements, we find that, upon the year end there was a decrease of £32,550. As compared with the year there was a decrease upon Customs, of ... £1 Property Tax ... Crown Lands ...

And an increase upon— Excise, of ... Stamps ... Taxes ... Post-Office ... Miscellaneous ...

From this must be deducted the usual increase arising from— Imprest and other Moneys ... Repayments of Advances ...

Making the net decrease on the year The statement for the quarter just closed— INCREASE. £

To this must be added the increase on the casual item of— Repayments of Advances ...

And from the product there is a deduction on account of— Imprest and other Moneys, amounting to ... Leaving as the net increase on the quarter ...

**MONEY MARKET—LONDON:** The influence of the return of the report of public securities appears to have been day. Consols for the opening commence at 95, and are now 94½. They are not private transfer, and have been done as count, and some stock has been purchased Reduced Three per Cents, were last sold and a Quarter now at 97½, Exchequer at Stock 204½. The railway shares are much the same yesterday, but with scarcely so much bustle **QUARTER BEFORE THREE.—CON.** 94½ 5. **TEA TRADE.** LONDON, JAN. 5.—The tea delivery much reduced within the last month, as time, when the dealers are anxious to clear last week the quantity cleared from the was but 313,397lb. **PRICE OF BREAD IN LONDON** The prices of wheaten bread in the city 9d to 9½d; of household ditto 7d to 8d *Mark Lane Express, 5th Jan.* **PRICE OF BREAD IN DUBLIN** First quality, 4lb, 9½d second do,

... be the same, or dif-  
 ... is not the question.  
 ... minister be suffered to  
 ... Will he be allowed to  
 ... 1846, because  
 ... failed in its opera-  
 ... with the consent of Ire-  
 ... Ireland.  
 ... nothings contemplated  
 ... Ireland. He divested  
 ... and threw the burthen  
 ... his hands clear of all  
 ... downers to be attentive  
 ... rays wanted" when Sir  
 ... ticklish situation. All  
 ... soil. Between the two  
 ... ing people fare sumpt-  
 ... do. The cajolery of the  
 ... ransferred to the land-  
 ... and feeling words will  
 ... accomplish all, but it  
 ... Sir Robert, before you

**DEFENSES.**  
 ... of "A Friend to  
 ... ad the writer com-  
 ... would not be justified in  
 ... nonymous authority. We  
 ... our correspondents if they

**UNCTION RAILWAY.**  
 ... nce that the works on the  
 ... om Drogheda to Dunleer  
 ... contractors are Mesars.  
 ... on.

**TRACY.**  
 ... ppointed Captain Thomas  
 ... mission of the peace for

**WEDNESDAY.**  
 ... The committee to which  
 ... his morning, at 11 o'clock,  
 ... Marquis of Salisbury in the  
 ... proofs had been handed  
 ... eleven o'clock next day.

the vicinage of Westminster, prepared to undergo the sen-  
 tence, but determined not to recognise the authority of the  
 English Commons to rule the representatives of Ireland by  
 even the semblance of concession. **5-1-46**

**INTOLERANCE—ATTORNEYS' CLERKS.**

We have received during the course of the present week  
 three several letters from various parties, complaining that  
 they, being attorneys' clerks, had applied at the town refe-  
 rence of a gentleman who had advertised himself as in need  
 of one conducting, and two copying clerks, and each had  
 been told that, though admittedly eligible in all other re-  
 spects, he could not be engaged, "because he was a Catho-  
 lic!" One of the parties thus rejected put to the referee  
 the very pertinent question, why if a Catholic must not be  
 deemed eligible, he had not so stated in his advertisement,  
 and thus have spared the applicants the insult and  
 annoyance of the subsequent rejection for such a cause.  
 The advertiser's referee stated, as we understand, that he  
really was ashamed to add such a clause to an advertise-  
ment for an attorney's clerk, either conducting or copying;  
but that the gentleman for whom he was to act would not  
employ a Catholic!

We will not drag the name of the advertiser before the  
 public, although our correspondents have made us ac-  
 quainted with it. We trust that a little reflection will  
 make the advertiser "ashamed" likewise of his intolerance.

We never before were given to understand that religion  
 constituted any necessary portion of the qualifications of an  
 attorney's clerk; but, perhaps, the advertiser is of opinion  
 that if attorney's clerks must have a belief, the more cir-  
 cumscribed it is the better.

**FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.**

Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Robinson and suite have ar-  
 rived at the Gresham Hotel.  
 The Marquis of Conyngham and suite, Lord Hastings,  
 and Lord Albert Conyngham, are among the fashionable com-  
 pany who have been staying at the Royal Albion Hotel, Ram-  
 gate, during the past week.

The Earl and Countess of Bective have arrived in Lon-  
 don from this country.  
 Richard Augustus Cavendish, Esq., has passed through  
 town, en route for London.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough is about to lead to  
 the hymeneal altar the Hon. Charlotte Augusta Fower, daugh-  
 ter of Viscount and Viscountess Ashbrook.

All the preliminaries for the marriage of Lord Brooke,  
 only son of the Earl of Warrick, and the Lady Clementina  
 Villiers, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Jersey,  
 are arranged.

A fine young Indian Baboo arrived from Calcutta a few  
 days ago, to make acquaintance with England.

The Baboo, Dwarkanauth Tagore, is so much recovered  
 as to be able to pay visits, and will leave London in a day or  
 two for Brighton, where he will remain a few days.

great measure neglected for the  
 have been last done for money at 95½, for  
 Reduced Three per Cents. at 94½, the Thr-  
 New at 96½, Exchequer bills at 23 26.  
 been last sold at 205½.

The Share Market presents a decided re-  
 the English and Foreign Stock Markets, a  
 state of a few days ago. Business is con-  
 increase; the promise which the public has  
 from the embarrassing connection with  
 and unprofitable schemes, by the interpos-  
 ture, appears already to have given us  
 the public mind with regard to railway i-  
 ders are coming in from various parts o  
 make purchases in the established worki  
 paying lines. The consequence is that the  
 an appearance of considerable animation  
 dency of prices in the majority of inst  
 upwards.

Some of the better descriptions of scrip  
 risen from a discount to a premium;  
 much easier, and the public are already to  
 covering from their panic despondency.—

There has been a considerable moveme  
 railway shares, and some advance in prices  
 QUARTER BEFORE THREE.—Consols f-  
 at 98½.

**SPORTING INTELLIGENCE**

**LUCAN RACES.**

This favourite meeting took place on We-  
 being very fine the course was crowded wit  
 of the city and adjacent country, exhibiting  
 assemblage of beauty and fashion; and the  
 turf was much more numerous than recollec  
 occasion.

**FIRST RACE.**

- A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs., the stewards to:  
 sovs. entrance; the 10 sovs. to be paid on  
 returned to the owner of any horse that sh  
 Mr. Abbott's Ballybar (Owner) ...  
 Mr. Nangle's Sam Slick (Mr. Colgan) ...  
 Mr. Gordon's Tickle-my-fancy ...  
 Mr. Drough's Smerger (Cauvany) ...  
 Mr. Malone's Insect (Grey) ...  
 Mr. Thompson's Teetotum (Mallowncy) ...  
 Mr. Manly's Miss Tisdall ...  
 Mr. Abbott's Proceel ...  
 Mr. Burgh's Merlin ...  
 Mr. Ferguson's Stoleaway ...

Owing to the judicious arrangements of tl  
 pains taken by Mr. S. Bernard in starting tl  
 lot got away well together.

The second race was won by the Ace of D

**THIRD RACE.**

- Mr. F. G. Murphy's ch. m. Amazon, 4 yrs. (2)  
 Mr. J. Abbott's br. h. Ballybar ...  
 Mr. Hamilton's b. m. Lady Wicklow ...  
 Nineteen others ran.—EVENING PACKET.

**NEWMARKET RACES—Wrs  
 50l. Platé. B.C.**

- Wolfdog ... ..  
 Maynooth ... ..  
 Keppel ... ..

on their estates, your legislation all be in vain, as the remedy is in the hands of the landlords alone." Very plain and faithful!

Very little favourable to the peasant as monopoly has proved. The cotton may lord it over its ancient supremacy over cotton. It will bring no cessation of misery to the peasant. The landlords can do more, than legislation—if they were allowed to promote their own interests by their avarice and affection of their tenants; but it is an insufficient substitute for the power of the landlord. Compulsion is ever in the hands of power. But much application to any class, when all the remedies must be tried. Never recover when the Irish landlord had a chance to recover his lost ground; but he sees the people starve—and the Irish landlord, "felt that he was doing his duty faithfully if he did what came within his own observation. He visited various parishes in the county of Wexford and was convinced that to a considerable extent did not exist! His was not confined to "the various parishes of Wexford." He had adopted the preservation of *land agents*, and one of great respectability," stated he had purchased twenty tons of very good potatoes of *fifteen shillings a ton!* *El Dorado?* Good potatoes—very good, selling at the rate of 1s. 6d. a weight, or 1½d. a stone! This is a phenomenon. When the retail price in Dublin runs from nine-pence a stone, and in the country has generally risen to an average of 1s. 6d. a stone, here we have "very good potatoes for no penny and a fraction! Mr. St. John's rottenness, or we might admit the fact. The black and fetid putridity

The forbearing and placable Bishop of Exeter has propounded the two following queries to be put to the English judges; manifestly his lordship trusts that the answers will enable him effectively to oppose the bill now before parliament for the abolition of certain tests and penalties against Catholics, which reason or convenience have rendered obsolete. If the kind bishop's queries should be answered in the affirmative, as we suppose they will be, would it not ease his Christian conscience to know how to enforce the penalties against those who do acknowledge supremacy in the Pope in things spiritual, and against those who do introduce bulls and obey them. Everybody acknowledges that the Pope has, and ought to have jurisdiction in things spiritual, and they must acknowledge, as a necessary corollary, that bulls have efficacy. How foolish then of this old man to imagine that his abstract bigotry can alter and subvert what is accordant with reason, fact, and experience!

The following on the questions, as given in the *Standard*, by which the Bishop of Exeter hopes to stem the current of religious freedom:—

We (*Standard*) have just obtained the following copy of the questions proposed for the consideration of the judges by the Bishop of Exeter. The discussion of the bill is fixed for Monday (this day):—

"RELIGIOUS OPINIONS RELIEF BILL.

"Questions which the Bishop of Exeter will move on Monday, the 11th of May, to be proposed to the Judges, with reference to the Religious Opinions Relief Bill:—

"1. Whether, independently of so much of the act passed in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, intituled 'An act restoring to the Crown the ancient jurisdiction over the estate ecclesiastical and spiritual, and abolishing all foreign powers repugnant to the same,' as makes it punishable to affirm, hold, stand with, set forth, maintain, or defend, as therein is mentioned, the authority, pre-eminence, power, or jurisdiction, spiritual or ecclesiastical, of any foreign prince, prelate, person, state, or potentate, theretofore claimed, used, or usurped within this realm, or to put in use or execute any thing for the extolling, advancement, setting forth, maintenance, or defence, of any such pretended or usurped jurisdiction, power, pre-eminence, and authority, or any part thereof, and of an act passed in the fifth year of the said Queen, intituled 'An act for the assurance of the Queen's royal power over all estates and subjects within her dominions,' it is an offence against the law of England, and punishable by the same, by writing, printing, teaching, preaching, express words, deed, or act, advisedly and maliciously to deny the Queen's supremacy, or to affirm, maintain, and defend any such pretended or usurped power, jurisdiction, or authority of the Pope, or any other foreign prince, prelate, person, state, or potentate within this realm?

"2. Whether, independently of so much of the said act of the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth as is above recited, and also of the said act passed in the fifth year of the said Queen's reign, and also of an act passed in the 13th year of the said Queen's reign, intituled 'An act against the bringing in and putting in execution of bulls, writings, or instruments, and other superstitious things, from the See of Rome,' it is an offence against the law of England, and punishable as such, to bring in or put in execution any such bulls, writings, or instruments from the

captured, Abdel K  
5-11-46  
Our accounts from the *Gazette* of that date, announcing that it is wholly at an end. All its captains general and insurgent officers are aware that 19 officers are guilty of the disgraceful execution. It is informed of the details seized all the treasure the salt rent amount left Spain.

Letters from Rome to have taken place, postponed until Whitsun, asserted, expects to of the concordat with Prince Leopold of Holiness, at the Portuguese Minister at

CATHOLIC  
(From the votes and Order for Committee "That Mr. Speaker proposed, to leave this question, in order this day six months instead thereof:—to be left out stand- ived:—

A'Court, Captain  
Archbold, Robert  
Armstrong, Sir A  
Arundel, Earl of  
Baillie, Colonel  
Baring Henry  
Baring F T  
Barron, Sir H  
Berkeley, Craven  
Bernal, Ralph  
Blake, M J  
Boidero, H G  
Bowes, John  
Bowles, Admiral  
Bowring, Dr  
Brotherton, J  
Browne, W  
Builer, Charles  
Busfield, William  
Butler, P S  
Cardwell, Edward  
Carnegie, Captain  
Christie, W D  
Collett, John  
Coote, Sir C II  
Cowper, W F  
Craig, W G  
Crawford, W S  
Cripps, W  
Denison, J E  
Demistoun, John  
Duncan, Viscount  
Duncan, George  
Dundas, David

# EDUCATION IN ENGLAND—EXCLUSION OF CATHOLICS.

4-14-47

LITERARY

HOWITT'S JO  
Edited by MARY and W  
(Part III. Price 7d.)

This little aspirant for public deal of encouragement. It's all the right path—on the side of the have proceeded with this publication to expect that they will still some service. The contents of journal possess much variety, and every instance of an attractive several instances, instructive and those on "Just Instinct and Brutal operative—on "Physiology of Life on Heat," by Doct cited Homea," by Mary Gilli Recollections—Belgium," by Doct of a similar order of ability, can circulation for this cheap price. From a brief sketch of "Jenny cantatrice of the day, we extract

"Jenny Lind was born on the Stockholm, where her parents being a manufacturer in that city she evinced a great partiality to that in her childhood, when composed her, nothing could soothe to the piano, where she soon picking out thirds and other grew older she displayed a wonderful and singing the old Swedish nation by which she captivated all who ing her. At the age of ten, at and Dramatic Seminary, attached Stockholm, in order to receive the stage. Her progress was well remember well her first appearance the drama of "Trettio ar af en 5 years of the life of a Gambler," a part of the gambler's daughter, interested by her natural acting and stance her talent was supposed to tic, and she continued for some public principally as an actress. Mr. Berg, the able master of the Theatre Royal, discovered her singing, and lost no time in giving her

THE PATRIOT

Edited by JOHN BURKE, Esq., A & Co., No.

(Price 2s. 6d.—A)

The most interesting paper which lies before us (from an unpublished possession of T. Forster, Esq., F from Algernon Sydney and John

We find in the Leeds Mercury the following condemnation of the announcement made by our London Correspondent, that it was in contemplation to exclude the English Catholics from any advantage under the new educational order:—

## INCREDIBLE RUMOUR OF A DISGRACEFUL COMPROMISE OFFERED TO THE WESLEYANS.

The incredible rumour is abroad, on authority which would make almost any other rumour credible, that government have made a distinct intimation to the Wesleyan committee, by way of silencing that body and some of the church opponents of their educational measure, that they intend to exclude the Roman Catholic schools from all benefit under the minutes of the committee of council!

It is, moreover, added, that whilst government have thus sacrificed the Catholics for the present, they have said that they "will not feel themselves precluded from dealing with the case of Roman Catholic children in future minutes!"

A private correspondent says that the Unitarians, as well as the Roman Catholics, are to be excluded; but for this we see no public authority.

As no friends of ministers will be able to believe that so disgraceful and barefaced a trick can be meditated, we must justify our mention of it by stating, that both the Watchman, which is the official organ of the Wesleyans, and the Record, which represents the Evangelical church party, assert it in confident terms.

If it be indeed true—which we cannot yet believe—that ministers have offered to destroy the character of their own measure, and their own character for political consistency, by the above shameful compromise, then may it be said of them, in the emphatic language of scripture—"They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's end!"

What! the old friends and champions of Catholic Emancipation—the authors of the Irish National Education system—the soi-disant friends of universal religious liberty—the friends of Ireland—to propose at this time of day to create a new Roman Catholic Disability!!!

Then the game is up! The measure is done for! A shout of scorn and derision will ring round the world at so despicable an abandonment of their most cherished principles.

But the barefaced trickery of the contrivance is, if possible, more inconceivable than even the abandonment of principle. For when it is added that the committee of council, though excluding Roman Catholics from the benefit of the present minutes, will "not feel themselves precluded from dealing with the case of Roman Catholic children in future minutes," what is it but saying in effect to the Wesleyans and others—Here, come here, and walk into this trap!

One of two things must be concluded by every man, as to the intention of the committee of council in making this proposal, namely, either that they intend to exclude the Roman Catholics for some long and indefinite time: or that they intend to aid their schools out of the public money as soon as they decently can after the passing of the mea-

BART.  
do the deep  
mal to the  
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John Russell  
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they feel the



**IN EAST SKULL—WEST  
BERSERY.**

*the Southern Reporter.*)  
DAR.—This village is, if possible,  
more than Skibbereen, the people  
by            in their houses, with  
take            interest in their condition.  
tered            were in a most deplorable  
taats I may say on the verge of the

e of the roads leading from the  
the appearance of a house which  
which resembled a deserted coun-  
door to it, the lintels of the door  
a heap of rubbish lying on the  
know if any person resided in it  
and saw a wretched-looking man  
embers, with a miserable dog not  
its. As to furniture there was not  
e; and what served as a bed was a  
e litter a pig on without covering

sick when he told me he had been  
t had got swelled legs from the cold  
or two days. On inquiring for his  
ould not tell where they were—that  
rough the country, and that pro-  
them again.

is to describe all; for the whole  
from Rossbarbery West is a mass of  
and starvation. Deaths are now so  
not to be had for one half those  
and            of accommodations.  
a            and are tied up in straw and  
w home. The Glebe relief com-  
dium with a slide bottom, in which  
swept to the grave, and when  
it is so arranged as to become de-  
late remnant of mortality is in that

est six years of age, having seen a  
use of a neighbour near the village,  
ro asked where their father was,  
d that he had been asleep for the  
ly having raised fears in the minds  
poor creatures were begging, a  
and found the unfortunate parent  
e bed, quite dead, and so emaciated  
elcton. On enquiry it was ascer-  
tured had sacrificed his own life to  
dren, for although he had a little  
he abstained from using it that  
sufficient. His wife having died  
two children were now left to the  
and inconsiderate world, at their  
poor make no new friends," the  
will share the same fate as their

who got some of the wages due  
Works, on Christmas eve, pur-  
use            his family, which he put in  
neig            during box to fetch some  
ed morning alongside the basket  
ad, having sunk from exhaustion  
se the basket.

ding in their cabins in the three  
hood, and the people are becoming  
hat they have lost all those kindly

**APPLICATION FOR INFORMATION AGAINST  
A ROMAN CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.**

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

An adjourned meeting of magistrates was held in the  
courthouse of Tallow, county Waterford, on Thursday,  
31st day of December, 1846, for the purpose of consid-  
ering an application for information on the part of John  
Broadbrook, sergeant in the 69th regiment of foot, against  
the Rev. Eugene Condon, P.P. of Tallow, for having so-  
lemnised a marriage between the aforesaid Broadbrook, he  
being a member of the Established Church, and one Mary  
Fitzgerald, a Roman Catholic, and a native of this town.  
The greatest anxiety, with regard to the issue of the in-  
vestigation, was manifested by all present in the court—  
all liberal and well-meaning persons regarding the proceed-  
ing as an effort equally odious and vexatious, tending to  
revive in their worst form the dark and gloomy days of  
penal enactments, and as highly calculated to perpetuate  
feelings which it would be wiser, especially at the present  
period, to see buried in oblivion.

The magistrates present were—John Kiely, of Strancally  
Castle, chairman; Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., of  
Tourin; Sir Richard Keane, Bart., of Belmont; Francis  
E. Currey, Esq., of Lismore Castle; Major Croker, of  
Bisfinny Castle.

William H. Parker, Esq., acted as agent for the pro-  
secution; Messrs. Browne and Hodnet, of Youghal, for  
the defence.

Mr. Parker opened the case by stating that this was a  
charge brought forward by John Broadbrook, of her Ma-  
jesty's 69th regiment of foot, against the Rev. Eugene  
Condon, P.P. of Tallow, requiring him (Mr. Condon) to  
show cause, as stated in the summons, why informations  
should not be taken against him for having solemnised a  
marriage between him (Broadbrook), being a member of  
the Established Church, and one Mary Fitzgerald, a Ro-  
man Catholic, in the month of October last. He assured  
the court that no bitter or unkindly feelings actuated the  
parties concerned in bringing forward the present proceed-  
ings. That for his own part, he felt his position a very  
delicate one, that of being obliged to prosecute a person  
who was certainly a gentleman (setting aside his profession)  
in every acceptation of the word. But on the other hand,  
he conceived him-self bound to give his client the full ben-  
efit of his professional assistance. Broadbrook, it ap-  
peared, came to Tallow on the recruiting service some  
months since, and having become acquainted with Mary  
Fitzgerald, wished to be married to her. The parties  
presented themselves before the Rev. Mr. Condon, re-  
questing him to perform the ceremony, and the reverend  
gentleman referred them to the Protestant rector. The  
parties again returned, and, as he (Mr. Parker) must say,  
most pressingly solicited the Rev. Mr. Condon to marry  
them. He did actually marry them, notwithstanding that  
a notice had been sent by the Rev. Alexander M'Loughlin,  
Protestant curate of Tallow, warning the Rev. Mr. Con-  
don not to solemnise the marriage. Such being the facts,  
he thought it the duty of the bench to take informations  
against the Rev. Mr. Condon. He contended that the act  
constituted an offence against the law. A precedent had  
had been found in a case which came on for hearing at a  
late assizes held at Londonderry.

[Here the learned gentleman produced the *Londonderry  
Sentinel* which contained the report of proceedings insti-  
tuted against Roman Catholic clergymen in nearly a similar  
case.]

Mr. Browne, on the part of Mr. Condon, objected to  
Mr. Parker's introducing newspaper reports as evidence.

TENANT'S  
RIGHTS  
1-7-47

At a meeting of the  
Friday last, at the King  
right took place. Pres-  
sided.

Mr. Harris, on taki  
discussion was that of  
was well aware, as mu  
they would have to en  
ment, would be very g  
roduced to establish  
the landlords to conten  
arguments against the  
what business had any  
their tenants. To thi  
government had interfe  
done so in one instance  
in another? If the go  
terfere in that instance  
nant. If any gentlem  
he should now be hap

Mr. Bennett said he  
kingdom never could b  
munity unless there w  
tainty of tenure, and  
value of produce; und  
land of this country be  
ing portion of the com  
be. Each should hav  
titled; whilst the land  
have his, and the labo  
average rate of wages  
posing that a committe  
pose of drawing up res  
mitted to the club on t  
the main points for th  
be—certainty of tenur  
produce, either to be t  
meat rent; and as re  
tenant during his hold  
same to be left to a  
take into his considerat  
from bad farming.

Mr. Connor seconde  
The Chairman said t  
improvements be made

Mr. Bennett said the  
ments if he had a safe  
the money; but who w  
money who had not a  
trious man with a 21 y  
sure to find friends wh  
land was grateful, and  
the holding were safe.  
then there was no secur

Mr. Mason said if t  
tem of tenant right, the  
as well as the tenant,  
bad tenant.

Mr. Connop said that  
else on the subject than  
the Holm Cultram Dist  
after an adjourned disc  
mission he would read th

1. That it is the op  
advantageous to both la  
community at large, the

...pretends in this district. Now truly  
declared that "we are in the condition of  
the medicine sent them by doctors at a dis-  
to their constitution and the nature of their  
so persons removed must perish, or live by  
pense the framers of this measure imagine  
sub class of yeomen here, who might  
to the persons who were put off the works.  
are no such men. The best part of the lands  
belong to absentee farmers, who employ  
hard to take charge of the stock. The go-  
already aware that the poor have no seed, and  
position obliged to supply them with it. It  
is a fact to see the garden plots not even  
a poor would have done if they were able to  
age plants, which are sold at the exorbitant  
d. per hundred. I should have informed you  
of the poor who were thus peremptorily  
know no bounds, as there is yet no provision  
them with food.

Kells, 21st March, 1847.

For disbanding the labourers has been carried  
d the people so dismissed crowded round the  
use to-day, with tears streaming down their  
and agony in their every look, asking what  
e of their now starving wives and children—  
arms surrounding us on every side, and the  
being now nearly completed, no employment  
to be had! Such were their heart-rending  
—and no wonder—for in a week, if unrelieved,  
r families must certainly perish  
provision whatever has been made for their

in name of a merciful Heaven, what is to be-  
rave, and faithful, and industrious people?  
allianah county Caran, 21st March, 1847.

form that the check clerks here have re-  
ctions from the inspecting officer to have  
of the people employed at the relief works dis-  
that on yesterday this order was carried into  
dismissal has created both alarm and confusion,  
any person to be so dismissed is the occupier  
our to five acres of land, and they are, without  
a much more destitute state than the common  
they are subject to rent and other taxation.  
on no provision made for their support, and  
btlessly, by this dismissal, be reduced to utter  
They are still conducting themselves peaceably,  
smurs, which they are endeavouring to sup-  
the exasperation of their minds, and it is much  
will e're long explode like the great volcano,  
and the destruction of property.

Caran, March 21, 1847.

form you that the order for striking off ene-  
topia employed by the Board of Works, has  
no effect. The only substitute of relief yet  
soup kitchen (established by the relief com-  
town, some time since), where soup is very  
out to the poorest inhabitants of the town.

Ennisceorthy, March 21, 1847.

form you that the first meeting of the new  
tee will take place here on Tuesday, the 23d,  
of labourers on the public works will be gone  
20 per cent. reduction made. After that the  
town cannot be calculated on for one day, as  
that 200 persons, without food or the means  
it, thrown out of employment. No  
as y been made for the relief of the dis-

Clones, County Monaghan.

announce the terrible fact that one-fifth of the  
of the labourers employed have been actually  
n the public works. Unfortunately, there is  
likelihood of their being employed in tillage.  
cases of housebreaking in the town of Clones.

## EXCLUSION OF CATHOLICS FROM OFFICE.

The reports brought up at the Association by Mr. Ray,  
respecting the religious partiality shown in the appointments  
to the various official posts throughout Ireland, will be read  
with considerable interest. The counties reported on at  
yesterday's meeting were Antrim, Meath, and Wicklow,  
and from Mr. Ray's statistical tables it will be seen that a  
system of intolerable exclusion has been practised towards  
the Catholic population of this country.

Mr. Ray deserves much credit for the care with which  
he has investigated, and the ability with which he has ex-  
posed this practical negation of the Emancipation act, and  
we look forward with no small interest to the perfecting of  
the task he has so ably commenced.

## THE MAGISTRACY—BOROUGH OF DUBLIN.

We have learned with much pleasure that Messrs.  
Thomas Kirwan, T.C., and Jeremiah Dunne, T.C., have  
been appointed to the commission of the peace for the bor-  
rough of Dublin. The appointment of two such tried  
friends of the people to so honourable a position will,  
we have no doubt, afford much satisfaction to their fellow-  
citizens.

## THE PRINCESS ALICE EMIGRANT SHIP AT HOWTH.

Our friend Mr. Steele called yesterday at our office, and  
informed us that this splendid new three-masted vessel lies  
close to the western pier of Howth Harbour, but higher up  
from the Lighthouse, than when he was aboard her on  
Friday.

At nine o'clock this morning she is to be formally in-  
spected, and reported on.

She lies upon a part of the harbour, where, as we are  
informed by our friend, he, in the year 1820, for the pur-  
pose of improving his practical knowledge of diving  
operations, used to work in the diving bell in the process of  
blasting the rocks at the bottom, sending up the shattered  
pieces in baskets. He speaks in the highest terms of the  
humane feeling and conduct towards the poor emigrants on  
board the Princess Alice, of Mr. Haipin, the harbour  
master of Howth.

We hope in our evening edition to be able to inform our  
readers of the nature of the formal report which will be  
made after the inspection of the vessel this morning.

The vessel herself, and her cargo (salt), have been  
insured, and the agent of Lloyd's will be of course present  
at the inspection.

## THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

We have again this week to acknowledge the courtesy  
of our enterprising cotemporary, the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL,  
in supplying us with an extra number of their paper, con-  
taining the earliest intelligence of the late important news  
from America.—*Anglo Celt.*

## NEW SYSTEM OF RELIEF—DUNSEAUHLIN UNION, COUNTY MEATH.

The Kilmore and Killecon (electoral division) committee  
has been formed under 10th of Vic., cap. 7, and the labours  
of the late indefatigable committee ceased from 19th inst.  
The new arrangement is as follows, viz:—

The Rev. Doctor Tighe Gregory, permanent chairman  
and treasurer.

Mr. Edward Furdon, Stipendiary secretary.

The Rev. the Roman Catholic clergy of both parishes.

The Poor Law Guardians of the electoral division.

Dr. William John Trotter, medical officer, Kilmore

them, in the flattering manner  
conveyed to me their unanimous  
taken in the House of Commo:  
and in my defeated attempt  
prosperity, and cherish the pr

"I deeply regret to see  
Belgium, of Holland, of Pr  
the Emperor of Austria, a  
rican Union, all combine in  
the advantage of their re.  
the aid of the public res  
enterprise, and even of their  
public utility, the British go  
ridden by political economists,  
unwise, impolitic, and disast  
lavishly for useless and unpro  
soup kitchens, than to make  
on ample security, to stimula  
works of well-tried efficacy  
sources—in animating comm  
ing ready markets for agricult  
perity—and at last, but not b  
able, and independent employ  
hundreds of thousands of at  
families, now pining and dyin  
in spoiling the existing roads

"It cannot be denied tha  
for a time experienced, I h  
bad example set in the unacc  
members, or, at least, of a la  
Ireland be true to herself, a  
defeat, this disappointment, t

"The English people are  
be gulled by political econom  
who would have them believe  
economy to grant five million  
for employment on profitless  
Soyer's soup, to be given in  
number of millions, or twice  
reproductive works of a desc  
Britain, in Ireland, in the  
France, in Holland, or in Ge  
to do otherwise than return  
out upon them, whilst in ever  
prosperity, the augmentation  
been equalled by the enrichm  
and the onward march of ge:  
"I have the honour to be,

"To William Rosell, Esq  
man of the County Lim  
Grand Jury."

## SPORTING IN ENTRIES FOR THE CORINTHIAN STEEPLE

To come off at Lucan  
FIRST

Kellyville, 4 yrs  
Rosetta, 4 yrs  
Mushroom, aged  
Tilly Slowboy, aged  
Flora, aged  
The Sheriff, 4 yrs  
Queen of Hearts, aged  
Palmerstown, 4 yrs  
Fairy Queen, aged  
Shepherdess, 4 yrs

SECOND

The Sheriff, 4 yrs  
Tilly Slowboy, aged  
The Slave, 5 yrs  
Nahananshin, 4 yrs  
Pioneer, aged  
The Abbess, 3 yrs  
Queen of Hearts, aged  
Palmerstown, 4 yrs

The weights will be published o  
declared on Saturday, 27th, at eig  
scription Room, Stephen's-green.

On Monday last Mr Holmes's  
Famine, engaged in the Derby, &  
training stables at the Curragh &  
Mr M. Dilly's, Liscroft, near W!



**RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION—THE LONDON-  
- DERRY WORKHOUSE.**

Our readers will remember the bigoted attempt made by the guardians of the Londonderry workhouse to exclude a Catholic clergyman, the acting chaplain, and prevent his administering the last rites of the church to a pauper inmate, who was believed to be at the point of death. In order to give a colour of justification to their improper proceeding they have endeavoured to trump up against the reverend gentleman, who was thus prevented from discharging the sacred duty of his office, a charge of having interfered with the religious tenets of some of the Protestant paupers. In this attempt they have utterly failed. They demanded an investigation, and, to their great disappointment, the Poor Law Commissioners granted it. No conclusion has yet been arrived at on the matter, nor could be until the evidence is laid before the Commissioners and duly considered. We are to-day enabled, through our Special Correspondent, to place the proceedings at the investigation before our readers, from which they will see how baseless and vain was the effort made by those who, to cover their own delinquency, endeavoured to get up and support an accusation against a Catholic clergyman. Even upon their own showing there was no foundation for the charge brought against the reverend gentleman. He did not produce any witnesses; every obstacle was thrown in his way to prevent him from procuring evidence to rebut the accusation; but the testimony of the witnesses brought forward to support it clearly proves that it was utterly and entirely groundless.

**ANONYMOUS SLANDERERS.**

The *Belfast Vindicator*, in copying from this journal the Christian, patriotic, and manly letter, of the Rev. Jas. Dowling, P.P. of Clonmellon, which so clearly enunciated, on behalf of the diocese of Meath, their disapproval of

the Moloch of languor made our people a nation and famine-stricken, w

gate in Christendom, n  
tions upon which this i  
" I sincerely regret  
rate with my wishes, a  
quate expression of my  
intended to set an exam  
imitated, on a larger a  
can and should come fo  
I have done in this ins  
any other journalist, n  
may be, who shall be  
affecting the best inter  
" I would have writ  
pressed for time, bei  
receive with all due ho  
perance, who is now c  
our dedication serm  
" De ore leonis liberet  
your ever faithful serv

" J. M'Convery, E  
the *Vindict*

EXTEN

Mr. Hatchell, Gov  
following Circular to  
Union:—

" SIR—I am direct  
form you that having  
" existing in the Ne  
committee's sending up  
29th inst. upon, howev  
to numbers, and shoul  
in reducing the lists  
then even consider th  
the impotent for a ver

" I am, Sir, yo

PU

An important meet  
of Saturday) being hel  
promotion of public wo  
M.P., are in attendanc

" MY DEAR O'BR  
be a most agreeable dt  
utmost in aid of your  
ment of the objects de  
risk.

" They have confer  
could receive; and if  
trinsic value, they hav

**THE JOHN CALVIN—RELIGIOUS LIBERTY ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S CONVICT SHIPS**

On Saturday evening last we witnessed a most interesting scene on board the above ship. The Rev. Bernard Kirby, having assembled around him all the female convicts belonging to his creed, addressed to them one of the most impressive and affecting farewell discourses we ever heard on such a solemn occasion. We sincerely regret that want of space prevents us from giving even an outline of the reverend gentleman's truly eloquent and pathetic appeal. At the conclusion the reverend gentleman appointed two of the most orderly and best educated of the female convicts to say their own prayers every morning and evening, Sundays and holidays included, for their fellow prisoners of the Catholic creed. This certainly is a triumph for religious liberty achieved for these poor creatures by the Rev. Bernard Kirby, who in his capacity of Roman Catholic Chaplain of Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman-lane, about seven years ago, addressed through our columns a very able letter to the Home Secretary of that day—the Marquis of Normanby—on the crying injustice enforced by the regulations of the Board of Admiralty which compelled Catholic prisoners on board her Majesty's convict ships to attend the Church of England service and listen to proselytizing tracts, equally subversive of their creed and repugnant to their native inclinations.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The letter of Mr. Hercules Ellis is in type.

**CITY ELECTION—MEETING OF CAR OWNERS.**

A meeting of the above patriotic body took place in Conciliation Hall yesterday, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions towards defending the seat in parliament of John Reynolds, Esq., M.P. We regret that want of space prevents a report of the proceedings appearing in our present number.

**AWFUL SUICIDE OF A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN.**

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)  
Enniskillen, January 21, 1848.

The Rev. Mr. Moore, who had been confined in Enniskillen gaol for debt, has committed suicide, by cutting his throat from ear to ear.

**ARRIVAL OF CONVICTS FROM THE COUNTY CLARE.**

On Saturday the following persons arrived at the Smithfield prison from Ennis, county Clare. They were convicted at the late special commission:—John Liddy, robbery of fire arms, transportation for fourteen years; Patrick Casey, like offence, same sentence; Michael Hickey, like offence, same sentence; Michael Skean, like offence, same sentence; Michael Liddy, highway robbery, ten years' transportation; Timothy O'Brien, like offence, same sentence; John Slattery, robbery of fire arms, fourteen years' transportation; Michael Murphy, like offence, seven years' transportation. These prisoners were brought from the Ballybrophy Station guarded by a large body of police. They were received by Mr. Lamb, the Governor of the Smithfield prison, and conducted to their proper departments of the prison. It was understood that those convicts, with several others sent from the same place (sentenced to transportation at quarter sessions,) will be shipped on board the large convict vessel, the Bangalore, now lying in Kingstown Harbour, and transmitted to Bermuda, from whence they will be shipped to New South Wales. There are about 250 convicts from all quarters of the country going out by the Bangalore.

striking improvement in...  
tomed to receive for many months past. 1-24-40

**DUBLIN TRADE REPORT.**

**B.P. SUGAR**—There has been a decided upward movement this week, and a large business has been done. public sale on Thursday 115 hhds, two tierces, 57 barr. Trinidad and Demerara, mostly low browns, were offered and the entire sold at the full value. Very low, to ordinary, 34s to 36s; middling, 37s to 38s 6d. By private sale about 300 hhds have been sold at gradually advancing prices, and at the close of the market an advance of 1s on low browns, and 1s to 1s 6d on better qualities, well established, some holders requiring even higher rates. 200 hhds Trinidad for public sale on Thursday.

**CUSTOM HOUSE STORES.**

	Hhds.	Tns.	Hrs.	Ba
Landed last week	...	...	49	...
Delivered, ditto	271	13	580	3:
Stock, 17th Jan.	1668	97	...	...

**MAURITIUS AND BENGAL**—Very dull of late.

No change in prices. **REFINED** have not participated in the advance raw, but are firm. Grocery lumps, 57s to 62s. **BASTARDS** continue scarce, and at full prices. **TEA**—There is no alteration in the tea market, which has however rather an upward tendency. It is quite evident that government entertain no intention of reducing the duties in the ensuing session. **RUM**—A rather better demand exists for this article, there is no change in price; the consumption is still insignificant.

**TIMBER** continues very dull, as usual, at this period of the year; red pine is however in good demand, and scarce. Spruce deals 16s to 18s; yellow pine 19s to 21s; oak timber, 5s to 5s 10s per ton. A public sale here Tuesday, and a large sale in Liverpool in the course of next week.

Imported, per Marianne, from Memel, 607 pieces bar; 300 deals seven fathoms lathwood.

**COCOA SHELL** is exceedingly dull of sale, market being rather overstocked, and the demand small. prices of good range from 30s to 38s; imported, per Echo from Leghorn, 266 bags and bales, per Mary Sweet, 1 Oporto, 44 bags and bales.

**TALLOW**—The business is limited, but prices have very decided upward tendency, 49s to 49s 6d, and 50s are demanded, for P.Y.C., and still further enhancements appear far from improbable.

**PALM OIL**—In consequence of the sudden advance in Liverpool, holders here have raised their pretensions 3s to 4s per cwt.; the present quotations being 3:3s. There is but little doing.

**OLIVE OIL**—Imported per Emma, from Leghorn, 4 pipes, 51 jars, 712 half chests.

**WINE**—Imported, per Mary Sweet, from Oporto, 194 pipes, hhds, and quarter casks—per Emma, Leghorn, 7 casks.

**WHISKEY**—The distillers continue to be w...

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A MOST UNDESIRABLE STATION.

0-70-7/

## THE DEAF AND DUMB—PROSELYTISING.

At the Head-office, before Mr. Porter, James M'Entegart made application to the magistrates to recover his daughter, Catherine, from George Dedrickson, assistant secretary of the Claremont Institution for deaf and dumb.

M'Entegart stated that his daughter had been for five years at Claremont; that she had been for fourteen years at home with him in Dunleer, and during that period she had been a Catholic—in all matters acted as a Catholic—attended mass regularly with the family—and in all respects fulfilled the duties of religion as a Catholic. About three weeks ago she came to Dublin, without the knowledge of her parents, and has been since then living in the charge of said Mr. Dedrickson; and that he, the father, now applied that his child should be restored to him. The magistrate ordered the girl to be brought up to the court, which order was ultimately complied with, though the officers of the Claremont Institution at first denied all knowledge of her, asking the poor father "how he could prove they had her." In less than ten minutes, however, after the order of the bench, the girl was produced, and, to the astonished parent, denied her religion before the magistrate—abjured Catholicity—and, although for fourteen years living as a regular Catholic at home, now made declaration of Protestantism! As the girl was past the age of twenty-one years, she was, of course, left to her own liberty. The feelings of the father may be more easily conceived than described on hearing the declaration of his unfortunate child, thus perverted from the religion of her ancestors by the unjust and un-Christian system of proselytising adopted at the institution at Claremont.

## GAZETTE APPOINTMENT.

The following appears in last night's *Gazette*:—  
"Council Chamber, Dublin Castle, August 16, 1847.—  
Her Majesty, by Her Royal Letters, having appointed the Right Honourable Sir William Meredith Somerville, baronet, to be of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council of Ireland, he this day in Council took the usual oaths and his place at the board accordingly."

## KINGSTOWN JETTY.

By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord G. Paget and the officers of the 4th Dragoons their band will perform at Kingstown on this day (Wednesday) as usual,

his useful life, in  
behalf of the C  
of this month.  
addressed the fo

"REV. DEAR  
willing, on Sunday  
trust in God the  
ing collection.

"Praying that  
life, I remain,  
yours, affectionally

"To the Rev  
It will be for  
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"Hoping that  
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mount, I remain  
sincerely,

"To the Rev  
The result of  
been the chief  
public we need

extermination, as nothing to the British government. Nothing good can flow upon Ireland until the present race be burnt out like rotten stubble. So let all the plagues hold on their destructive way.

11-18-48  
**THE BALLINASLOE WORKHOUSE—BIGOTRY UNMASKED.**

The Very Rev. Dr. Dillon, P.P., Chaplain to the Ballinasloe Workhouse, has replied to a communication which we published on Tuesday from Lord Clancarty, Chairman of the Board of Guardians for that Union. The letter of the rev. gentleman will be found in another column. From it we have been able to learn, for the first time, all the facts of this much mystified case. There is no longer room for tergiversation, plausible misrepresentation, or of misunderstanding of any kind. The hideous bigotry so revolting to our ideas of religious liberty, to which we before directed attention, is now completely exposed. The sophistry by which it was attempted to screen the Rev. Mr. Walker's insolent and intolerable interference with the Catholic worship of the workhouse is all given to the winds. The *lapsus penne* of the clerk, the doing and undoing of the Protestant chaplain, the blundering apology of the board, that though they did *what* the Rev. Mr. Walker solicited, and *after* he solicited it, they did not do it *because* he solicited it; the well written evasion of their chairman cannot now stand between the public and the facts of the case, or save the proceeding at Ballinasloe from the public scorn and indignation which it well merits.

With the Rev. Dr. Dillon's letter we have received a sketch of the ground floor and apartments of the workhouse. From it we have learned the relative position of the two places of worship—the Protestant, and that which, because it was Catholic, and displeasing to the Rev. Mr. Walker, was ordered to be closed. The Rev. Mr. Walker and Lord Clancarty would have the public believe that there was only a partition wall between the place set apart for Protestant worship and the Catholic chapel. The plain truth is, they are *not situated in the same divisions of the workhouse at all.* "The Roman Catholic chapel," writes the Rev. Dr. Dillon, "is in a division of the workhouse built at right angles with the front of the establishment, whilst the room used for Protestant service is one of the female school rooms in the front division, and at a very considerable distance to the left from the main entrance of the institution, which main entrance is at least forty feet distant from the doors of the Catholic chapel. Thus the Protestant chaplain or any of his flock need not—indeed

the Protestant chaplain. ... having first mentioned the ill-wording as a seeming excuse for the order being supposed to grow out of the representation of the chaplain, discovers, as he approaches the end of the sentence, that the whole of the ill-wording consisted in calling the room in the workhouse where mass is celebrated a chapel. There is an anecdote about a servant who placed his master's breast plate in some position on the person of the said master, so that it might serve him in case danger came from behind when he was running away. The event justified the anticipation, and the servant exclaimed, "Sure, master dear, I knew where your heart lay better than yourself." The clerk seems to have known where the heart of the guardians lay better than they did themselves. He attributed their bigotted order to the cause which he knew influenced them in making it.

The other explanation of Lord Clancarty is this, he consulted the Catholic chaplain, and the chaplain had no objection to the shutting of the doors. The Rev. Dr. Dillon disposes of this plea as follows:

Having been sent for by the Board of Guardians, on Wednesday, the 1st instant, I was asked by the chairman, the Earl of Clancarty, whether there existed any rite of the Roman Catholic service, during the performance of which it would be necessary that the chapel doors should be open. I answered, that we claimed the free and unrestrained exercise of our religious rights in the workhouse, and that although there might be no necessity for the door being open during mass, when the attending congregation was small, it would be ridiculous to have them closed from the commencement to the end of mass, in the workhouse, where the attendance was now so numerous, and where so many of the Roman Catholic paupers, in consequence of infirmity, or from other causes, might not be punctual in their arrival at the moment the celebration of mass might commence. In reply to another question put by his lordship, I stated that formerly I had no occasion to watch whether or not the doors were left open, but that the uncalled for and offensive interference of the Protestant chaplain had latterly obliged me to see that the Roman Catholic paupers were not deprived of the accommodation afforded by having them open. The noble lord is therefore quite inaccurate in asserting "that it did not appear from the Roman Catholic chaplain that there was any necessity or desire on his part to have the doors open." I did expressly urge the necessity, and avow my desire to have them open.

From all this one fact is conspicuously manifest, and that is, that a man of discord and enmity, unless at once removed from a position in which he can do harm, will create more mischief than can be readily remedied.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

An "Operative Coachmaker" has not authenticated his communication with his name and address.

**THE KILKENNY MILITIA.**—The Lords Justices have approved of the Marquis of Ormond being appointed Colonel of the Kilkenny regiment of militia, vice Bryan, deceased.

**DEATH OF M. HOMMANN DE HELL.**—This gentleman, well known for his research and his travels, expired at Espanhan, of putrid fever, in the course of August last. M. Hommalle de Hell had been sent into Persia on a scientific mission by the French government.—*Moniteur.*

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and quartered the multitudinous produce of his evictions on the voluntary charity of the public. We are not aware that this social phase has been observed by any of our provincial friends. We have, however, stated facts which can be verified in three provinces by the slightest inquiry.

The clearing process has commenced with unusual vigour this month. Just as the severity of winter opens the proprietorial heart begins to freeze, and the animation of humane and kindly impulses is suspended. The rain, and cold, and long winter nights are as favourable to the depopulator as the burglar. He begins in November, and keeps close and hard at the merciless and unnatural work until about Christmas. This is the termination of the year's business, and the close is usually the heaviest. He eats his Christmas dinner with a heartier appetite, and enjoys the blaze of the Christmas fire when he reflects on the hundreds of squalid beggars whom he has sent forth in "looped and windowed raggedness" to eat no Christmas dinner, and enjoy no Christmas fire. Such a virtuous man can kneel before God's altar, satisfied that he had done his duty by natural right, justice, and humanity.

Such a philanthropic class—and the number is frightfully on the increase—have girt themselves for the winter's work. In the south and the west they have kindled the fire of extermination, and in one week we have a catalogue, only a small instalment, however, of the final devastation, amounting to six hundred human beings. The *razia* is accomplished with far less of shame and apprehension of public opinion now than formerly. The old moral restraints were sometimes efficacious, and the exterminator felt reluctant to defy the public voice and incur public indignation by sending forth his tenants to die or to live on the charity of others. He often compounded for their silence by a small sum, whereby they were enabled to emigrate. Now, however, his sword and shield is the poor law. With the poor law he strikes, and with it protects himself from obloquy. Every inhumanity is perpetrated under its cover. There is a provision for all who are in want. If he dispossesses a tenant he is also compelled to feed him within or without the workhouse. This is his justification—we need surely not notice it.

The law had a hitch, which subsequently found a remedy in the "Evicted Tenant Protection Act"—the best expedient ever contrived to arm the landlords' hands with the iron powers of oppression. When that pretended "security of the tenants' rights"—so a ministerial *phraseur* called it—was before parliament we exposed the iniquities which it contemplated, and invited our representatives to resist it. It set out with a fine title and preamble—

"unless they go *designedly* out of their doors cannot—approach within *forty feet* of these doors in their passage to the room in which their service is celebrated."

We may here observe, that the entire number of Protestant paupers in the workhouse is only *twenty-two*, whereas, there are *over one thousand* Catholics. There was one thousand and eight at mass on last Sunday, though the apartment was designed to accommodate only *one thousand*; and Dr. Dillon well remarks that it is to be apprehended the number of Catholic pauper inmates will increase daily.

Having stated these, the real facts of the case, we will now recapitulate the circumstances which impelled the Catholic chaplain to allude to the matter in public, the chief of which we have already more than once placed before our readers.

On the twenty-second of last October the Protestant chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Walker, entered a most insulting minute on the chaplain's report book, in which he called the attention of the Board of Guardians to "a *very serious* grievance, the exposure of the Roman Catholic *misnamed* altar with "its lights burning," which he said he could not look upon without such feelings as he would not venture to express. The Board met, and requested this reverend bigot to erase his insolent report, he cause, as they said, it was opposed to "the spirit of "toleration" and of "forbearance."

*Toleration* forsooth! *Forbearance* indeed!! Why this is little less odious than the Rev. Mr. Walker's impertinence. The gentle guardians pray this bigot to show "*toleration*" and practice "*forbearance*" with regard to the "*misnamed*" altar and its burning lights.

Do, Reverend Sir, be persuaded to *tolerate* the Catholics—have *forbearance*, and do not use either pitch-caps or fagots to light up your zeal against them. The guardians particularly wish it; and it will be taken as an especial favour if you *forbear* to do that which, to be sure, you are entitled to do—to wit, rush in and with your own hands demolish the "*misnamed*" altar.

The sinecurist who has only twenty-two of a flock to attend to—who receives as his stipend the farthings of the poor Catholics, and dares thus, in a house where all denominations are expected to dwell together in peace, to go out of his way to intrude upon the worship of a Catholic Chapel, for the purpose of pointing his finger in derision at its "*misnamed*" altar, should not have been allowed to remain one week in a situation where his love of discord and his spirit of unchristian enmity could do so much mischief.

The next scene in this proceeding betrays the spirit that animated the board and its chairman. The rule of the board on the subject, which Lord

At an entertain Lord Dunnington visiting his estate course of return

There is or present occupies given to underat benefit of the vi world, an exte nobleman whose forth your warn his early years, not only of ease sides, but an he eulogium the na protracted chee exposition of tl my own part, I that every tena his finds he is n land he occupi (cheers). And or seller—of th seller as to the this, that the t take care that That I owe to i order that I m: a body of tena

When Mr. C to assign error were leaving K to the court, placed in the c refused to proe that he was wi way, but that car in company falschools. C car, into which Mr. Meaghe with Mr. O'Br

REVIEW On Thursday present in the the Park. Sl ments were sta The 6th Drag Dragons, (En 40th, 48th, 55 74th Highland neral Napier's companied by bridge, Sir Ed garrison. The and "the hero the discipline a body (after oxei personages, an stations.

SALE OF TH This interest and continued stance was exce good. The "B cold for £16 10 was much comp "Forfeited Est the claims and entered with th green, Dublin, aisting of 355 e

T, and quartered the multitudinous produce of his evictions on the voluntary charity of the public. We are not aware that this social phase has been observed by any of our provincial friends. We have, however, stated facts which can be verified in three provinces by the slightest inquiry. The clearing process has commenced with unusual vigour this month. Just as the severity of winter opens the proprietorial heart begins to freeze, and the animation of humane and kindly impulses is suspended. The rain, and cold, and long winter nights are as favourable to the depopulator as the burglar. He begins in November, and keeps close and hard at the merciless and unnatural work until about Christmas. This is the termination of the year's business, and the close is usually the heaviest. He eats his Christmas dinner with a heartier appetite, and enjoys the blaze of the Christmas fire when he reflects on the hundreds of squalid beggars whom he has sent forth in "looped and windowed raggedness" to eat no Christmas dinner, and enjoy no Christmas fire. Such a virtuous man can kneel before God's altar, satisfied that he had done his duty by natural right, justice, and humanity. Such a philanthropic class—and the number is frightfully on the increase—have girt themselves for the winter's work. In the south and the west they have kindled the fire of extermination, and in one week we have a catalogue, only a small instalment, however, of the final devastation, amounting to six hundred human beings. The *razia* is accomplished with far less of shame and apprehension of public opinion now than formerly. The old moral restraints were sometimes efficacious, and the exterminator felt reluctant to defy the public voice and incur public indignation by sending forth his tenants to die or to live on the charity of others. He often compounded for their silence by a small sum, whereby they were enabled to emigrate. Now, however, his sword and shield is the poor law. With the poor law he strikes, and with it protects himself from obloquy. Every inhumanity is perpetrated under its cover. There is a provision for all who are in want. If he dispossesses a tenant he is also compelled to feed him within or without the workhouse. This is his justification—we need surely not notice it. The law had a hitch, which subsequently found a remedy in the "Evicted Tenant Protection Act"—the best expedient ever contrived to arm the landlords' hands with the iron powers of oppression. When that pretended "security of the tenants' rights"—so a ministerial *phraseur* called it—was before parliament we exposed the iniquities which it contemplated, and invited our representatives to resist it. It set out with a fine title and preamble—



man undertakes to modify the poor  
 violence of the landlords, it ought to  
 under safe gauges and pledges" to  
 of men, and devise some means of  
 population of whole provinces. We  
 into the abstract question of property,  
 legitimate rights—but its rights to  
 beings in masses—that it may shuffle  
 a natural, and necessary incumbrance  
 situation, could only be asserted and  
 an anomalous country as our own.

**FROM THE POTATO CROP.**  
 the last number of the *Advocate* a  
 in various statistical sources showing  
 as occurred to this country from the  
 potato. The estimate is enormous,  
 in many would be disposed to accept;  
 reason to dispute the truth of the con-  
 ch the compiler has arrived, supported  
 ir and simple facts, sealed with the  
 authenticity. When Mr. Labouchere  
 ouse of Commons Mr. Griffith's eul-  
 ous to Ireland in the year of the first  
 urable members were startled at the  
 of ten millions sterling having  
 way from the capital of the country by  
 a single root. They could not be-  
 ey knew not the very important func-  
 e potato fulfilled in the social economy  
 iver the truth soon became appa-  
 as accident that the official calculation  
 erated.

ation we annex carries the loss far  
 riginal deficiency. In losses by the  
 between 1845-8, the amount is fixed  
 millions sterling, to which must be  
 rise in the price of seed an additional  
 millions, making a total of *forty-three mil-*  
*lions* such a sum swept away from  
 d subsistence fund of such a country as  
 only surprises that with such over-  
 ses our people have been enabled to  
 ad against the calamity. The follow-  
 ulation of our contemporary;—

**THE LOSS OF THE POTATO CROP IN 1846,**  
 ent admitted to be..... £16,000,000

of Ireland—Thom's Almanac,  
 stated, page 166: That the land  
 he production of Potatoes is  
 stute acres—equal in Irish acres  
 ..... 1,500,000

66 Annual estimated con-  
 potatoes, exclusive of seed,  
 n tons..... 13,650,000

7d. per cwt. (page 167)—  
 per ton—would be worth..... £21,600,000

o supply of potato seed required  
 timated at..... £2,702,007

ole value of the crop for con-  
 d seed..... £21,800,000

to be 1-8th.

**JURY PACKING IN IRELAND—CATHOLIC EXCLUSION.**

The following memorial has been adopted and  
 extensively circulated by a committee of gentlemen,  
 who think that the profession of the Catholic faith  
 does not necessarily stamp a man with infamy, or  
 brand him as a criminal, unworthy to fulfil the  
 righteous functions of a citizen. Those who think  
 with the committee will sign the memorial—those  
 Catholics who think otherwise will not, of course,  
 attach their names to such a document. We can-  
 not conceive, however, why the memorial was not  
 addressed to the Queen, instead of the Viceroy under  
 whose directions the exclusions took place:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF CLARENDON, LORD  
 LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF  
 IRELAND.

*The Memorial of the undersigned Roman Catholic Prelates,  
 Clergymen, and Laymen.*

**SHIRWELL**—That as by the common law of this realm it is  
 the privilege of every accused man to be tried by twelve of  
 his neighbours and equals, fairly and impartially chosen, so  
 also it is the right of every man of proper age and qualifica-  
 tion to be chosen to serve on juries, without distinction of re-  
 ligious faith or political opinions; and of so high and impor-  
 tant a nature is this right, that among the many unjust and  
 oppressive laws in force against the Roman Catholics of Ire-  
 land, during the greater portion of the eighteenth century,  
 none was felt to be more unjust in principle, or more oppres-  
 sive in its operation than that which disabled them from serv-  
 ing as jurors upon trials in which the lives, liberties, and prop-  
 erty of Roman Catholics were placed in jeopardy—that this  
 enactment has been repealed for upwards of half a century,  
 and that now, for more than nineteen years, all disabilities  
 affecting Roman Catholics have been, with few exceptions,  
 removed, and the equality of all religious sects in Ireland, in  
 the eye of the law, solemnly guaranteed by an act of the in-  
 ternal parliament. That nevertheless your memorialists have,  
 with pain, to represent to your Excellency that during the  
 last eight months juries for the trial of political offences in  
 Ireland have been, for the most part, selected upon the prin-  
 ciple of excluding from such juries members of the Roman  
 Catholic persuasion—a principle which, while it deprives the  
 prisoner of his constitutional right of being tried by twelve of  
 his countrymen, indifferently chosen, at the same time takes  
 away from the Roman Catholics of this country their common  
 law right to serve as jurors—destroys that just equality of  
 religious persuasions solemnly guaranteed by the legislature,  
 and virtually re-enacts the most odious chapter in the penal  
 law.

The facts which have demonstrated to us that Catholics  
 were so excluded, and that such exclusion was not the effect  
 of accident, but of continuous design, are the following, to  
 which we earnestly direct your Excellency's attention:—

During the last eight months, four political prisoners have  
 been tried in the city of Dublin for treason-felony—John  
 Mitchel, John Martin, Kevin Izod O'Doherty, and Richard  
 Dalton Williams. Of these, the three former were convicted,  
 and respectively sentenced to long terms of transportation.—  
 Upon none of the juries by which they were convicted, was  
 there one Roman Catholic.

The means by which this exclusion was effected, were two-  
 fold. 1st. The panels were so constructed by the sheriff, as  
 to contain a disproportionate small number of Roman Catho-  
 lics, and this small number placed upon the panel in an unfair  
 and partial manner—and 2ndly. The crown prosecutor, by an  
 unusual and arbitrary exercise of the privilege of unlimited  
 challenge, directed every Catholic as he was called to the  
 jury-box, to stand aside.

The jurors' book of the city of Dublin is reputed to contain  
 the names of 4,570 persons competent to serve on juries, of  
 whom 2,935 are Catholics, and 1,635 Protestants of all deno-  
 minations. On the panel prepared by the sheriff for the Com-  
 missions of Oyer and Terminer for the month of May, at which  
 Mr. Mitchel was tried, there were 122 Protestants, and only  
 28 Catholics; that is to say, that whereas on the jurors'  
 book there are nearly two Catholics to one Protestant, on the

**FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.**

Sir Charles and Lady Napier dined with  
 Edward and Lady Blakeney, at the Royal Hospital, on Mo-  
 and on Saturday Sir Charles was entertained at Portobello  
 Colonel Jackson and the officers of the Carliuere.

The Duke de Montebello, who has lately  
 visiting Sir Robert and Lady Peel at Drayton Manor, has  
 gone on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Lichfield, at  
 borough, near Stafford.

Sir Robert and Lady Peel have entertained a  
 session of distinguished visitors at Drayton Manor during  
 past week; M. Guizot has been among the guests.

**CABINET COUNCIL.**—The ministers will meet in C  
 Council on Thursday next, the 30th instant, at the F  
 Office, Downing-street. The summonses for the meeting  
 been issued some time, and all the ministers are expect  
 attend.

**THE MINISTERS.**—The Chancellor of the Excheq  
 turns to town to-morrow (Monday), from his seat, Hill  
 Hall, Yorkshire. The Marquis of Lansdowne is expect  
 arrive in town in the early part of the week, from hi  
 Ilwood Park, Wilts. Lord Palmerston returns to to-  
 Monday, from Brockett Hall, Herts, where his lordship an  
 Palmerston have been staying during the last illness of t  
 Viscount Melbourne (Lady Palmerston's brother). M  
 bouchere is expected in town on Monday, from hi  
 Stoke Park. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Grey, Lord C  
 and Lord Auckland, have remained in town, and Lor  
 Russell continues at his residence in Richmond Park.

**APPOINTMENTS.**

J. Gregory, Esq., an experienced public servant, w  
 been 27 years in colonial employments, is appointed G  
 of the Bahamas, in succession to Captain Mathew.

Dr. Robert Ebenezer Brown is appointed Colonial S  
 for the Gold Coast.

**LORD MELBOURNE'S LAST ILLNESS.**

The noble lord never recovered the paralytic attack  
 he had about four years ago. He never regained the us  
 left side, and was unable to ascend a pair of stairs with  
 assistance. About twenty months ago he had a second  
 of paralysis, the effects of which were visible ever after.  
 His frame became exceedingly feeble, though he was at  
 to walk about in his room and over the grounds of H  
 Hall, when assisted down stairs by those in attendan-  
 was remarked by his lordship's friends that after his p  
 ralytic stroke his memory was occasionally at fault to  
 extent, that he became for a time forgetful of the sub-  
 conversation. This feebleness of memory, accompan-  
 temporary suspension of the reflecting powers, becam  
 more marked after the second attack. This, howev  
 only at intervals. Generally his faculties remained  
 unimpaired. We yesterday (Saturday) conversed with  
 tleman with whom the noble viscount was on terms o  
 macy, and he assures us, that with the occasional insta  
 which we have referred; his judgment was as sound, a  
 comprehension of any subject which was brought un  
 consideration as complete as when he acted as Prince  
 to her Majesty. He took a deep interest in the que  
 the day until about a few weeks ago, when he was att  
 third time. It is also worthy of remark that the nob  
 opinion was taken by the present government in all  
 difficulty. We can state from the best authority, th  
 lordship was consulted by Lord J. Russell and the Cha  
 of the Exchequer, in reference to the expediency of sus  
 the bank restriction act of 1844, in Oct. last year, and  
 advised the temporary suspension of that act, as a n  
 which was imperatively called for by the necessities of th  
 existing monetary crisis. His spirits were very unqu  
 the last twenty months. At times he was as buoyant  
 lively in conversation as when in the enjoyment of  
 robust health, but at other times he was very much dep  
 It was evident, too, to all who were privileged to en  
 society, that he occasionally suffered considerable pain  
 some internal complaint, which was not understood  
 time, but which has been since ascertained. For near  
 years he had a medical gentleman in the neighbourhood  
 constantly in attendance upon him, and every day during  
 time he took large quantities of medicine. Ever sin  
 second attack, about twenty months ago, he ha  
 under medical care almost every hour, both  
 and day. His local physician was in constant atten



horse racing, which have proved the greatest possible encouragement to the breeding of good horses. In other amusements nothing is more common or conducive to emulation than for one club to oppose another, this cannot be under the present system of coursing.

Should the foregoing meet your approbation, please place before the public, and by giving your opinion on the subject, you will confer a favour on

A LOVER OF THE LONG TAILS.

JURY PACKING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN.

December 2d, 1848.

DEAR SIR—I herewith send the memorial respectfully signed by the Catholics of this parish.

The people feel indignant at the insult and injustice of excluding from the jury box Catholics and honest Protestants on the late state trials. They contrast the honest and honourable conduct of the late lamented Sir Michael O'Loghlin, who made it a rule that no man should be excluded the jury box for his religion or politics, with the present Attorney-General.

We are very anxious, in this his native diocese, that Mr. Duffy should have a fair impartial trial. Many of us know him intimately from his childhood, and have known the respectable and excellent parents from whom he is descended; and the result is a conviction on our minds that he is incapable of anything mean, dishonourable, or irreligious. He loved his country perhaps not wisely; he felt, in common with millions of the Irish people, the misery, degradation, and ruin brought on this country by the tyranny and misgovernment of England; our people dying by thousands of starvation, while the food which God and nature intended for their support, and produced by their own industry, is carried off before their eyes to feed the rapacity and support the extravagance of heartless absentee landlords.

Our peasantry exterminated in thousands under the protection of British law and British bayonets, yea, laws made to use the language of a high functionary, "for and by landlords, and against the tenantry"—our trade and commerce gone, or nearly so; our respectable class of farmers, from rackrents, poor-rates, and unproductive public works and taxes, running fast to ruin, while their hard earning goes to support absentees, or, in many instances, London Jews or money-lenders.

These are but a few of the many grievances which Mr. Duffy, by his powerful talents, endeavoured to remedy—for this he is thrown into prison, and his property confiscated even before trial; and for this he must be convicted, not by a jury of his fellow-citizens indifferently chosen, but by creatures of the government. Will such a conviction have any moral effect?—will it remedy any of the crying grievances of this country?

Was it to uphold this state of things the Catholic clergy have been so long and successfully inculcating peace, submission to the laws, and respect for the constituted authorities? How long will they—how long ought they—continue to do so, or to uphold such a system? I have to be answered by those whom it concerns.

I have the honour to be,

A P.P. of CLOCHER.

BOROUGH SANATORY COURT.

CITY ASSEMBLY HOUSE, WILLIAM-STREET.

This court sat yesterday. There were fifty-eight new, and forty-four cases of fines, disposed of by the court. There were twenty-two fines ordered to be enforced.

"PUBLICITY is THE VERY SOUL OF JUSTICE. It is the keenest spur to exert the surest of all guards against improbity. **KEEPS THE JUDGE HIMSELF TRYING UNDER TRIAL.** Under the influence of publicity the cause in the court of law, appeal to the court of public opinion, are felt at the same time. It is through PUBLICITY ALONE that JUSTICE becomes the MAIN PILLAR OF SECURITY."—BENTHAM.

"THROUGH THE PUBLICATION OF ITS PROCEEDINGS THE COURT OF LAW IS CONVERTED INTO A TEMPLE OF REAL JUSTICE. Without that all other reforms are fruitless—compared with the INESTIMABLE VALUE OF PUBLICITY all other reforms are the improbity of judges or witnesses, and the impurities which must OTHERWISE COMPROMISE THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE are of little account."—LORD CAMDEN.

"The party accused ought to be provided every possible means of defence. ABOVE ALL THINGS, THE WHOLE PROCEEDINGS SHOULD BE OPEN TO THE PUBLIC."

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# The Freeman's Journal

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1848.

## JURY PACKING—THE MEMORIAL.

There was a time when public opinion had some weight in determining the action and policy of Government. In countries governed by laws which are the expression of the popular will sanctioned by the estates of the realm, the popular voice is the great agent which aways, impels, and directs the legislature, and corrects by its pressure the evils into which power from its very nature is disposed to run. In Ireland some such theory as this prevails, but the practice is not found to conform at all with the theory.

Public opinion, so very influential in England, in Ireland is treated with the most contemptuous levity. Our rulers bid "public opinion" go and be d—d. We have had several instances of this haughty disregard of the public will within the last two years. Almost every act of the legislature and of the Government on questions respecting Ireland has been conceived and executed in this defiant spirit; but, beyond all the system of jury packing—the most disgraceful in the annals of modern justice—has been persevered in and propagated from commission to commission, until the very idea of trial by jury in cases between the subject and the crown, has been identified in the popular mind with anticipated conviction. There has never been a question which so agitated the Catholic mind of Ireland as this jury packing. It involved a principle of the deepest importance to the Catholic world, and was taken up by the

having found an abiding home in the heart of every Catholic, but still well worthy of a rehearsal:

"Your memorialists have, with pain, to represent to your Excellency, that during the last eight months, juries for the trials of political offences in Ireland have been for the most part selected on the principle of excluding members of the Roman Catholic persuasion—a principle, which, while it deprives the prisoner of his countrymen, right of being tried by twelve of his countrymen, indifferently chosen, at the same time takes away from the Roman Catholics of this country their common-law right to serve as jurors—deströys that just equality of religious persuasions solemnly guaranteed by the legislature, and virtually re-enacts the most odious chapter in the Penal laws."

Such is the sober and temperate preamble of the memorial, and the corroborative facts, to which the memorialists earnestly request "His Excellency's attention," bear out to the letter the complaint and the condemnation.

John Mitchell was tried and convicted. There was not upon his jury a single Catholic. John Martin was tried and convicted. There was not upon his jury a single Catholic. Kevin I. O'Dogherty was tried and convicted. There was not upon his jury a single Catholic. Richard D. Williams was acquitted. There was no Catholic on his jury.

The jurors' book contains 2,935 Catholics, and 1,635 Protestants—the former being in the proportion of somewhat more than seven to four. Mr. Mitchell's panel not only inverted this proportion, but of 150 names there were only twenty-eight Catholics! On the jurors' book the Catholics were nearly two to one—on the Sheriff's panel the Protestants were four to one. But even this provident case was not deemed sufficient to secure the desired end. Eight Catholics only were placed among the first eighty names, and the remainder cast

away among the *not politici* of the panel, who had about as good a chance of being called to the bar as the Sultan of Morocco. The array was consequently challenged, and John Mitchell was convicted and transported.

auspices and without distinction on the Sabbath day—a day above all others when charity should minister to the necessities of the poor. So far the Glasgow citizens are deserving of all praise, and we accord it.

Lately, however, the charitable disposition of old has declined under the influence of the other side of the Tweed, and the Irish settlers have experienced some very harsh and unchristian treatment. The parochial authorities have flamed the Irish poor, and the contagion has spread to individuals and classes, from whom we should have expected more generous tenderness. The Sunday soup-kitchen in Glasgow has been closed against the Irish, and the Scotch only are to partake of the bounty.

We trust our informant has been mistaken in some respects, and farthest to give the names on whom his censure falls; but there can be no doubt that the Irish in Scotland have been treated very differently from the Scotch in Ireland. If we were to lift up the cry of exclusiveness, many an industrious Scotchman "who would rather go anywhere than to the land of his birth," would find a change very inconvenient. The Irish are not an exclusive or a selfish people; and it is to be regretted that such of them as migrate to England or Scotland to augment their wealth should not be treated in a reciprocal spirit.

## JURY PACKING—THE EXCLUSION OF CATHOLICS.

The protest against the exclusion of Catholics, and the practical revival of the Penal Code, lies for signature at this office, and at several other public places, this day. Nineteen years have elapsed since Catholics were, in form, emancipated by the English parliament; yet in this, which ought to be the nineteenth year of liberty, the English minister demonstrates to Catholic Ireland, and to the Catholic world, that the emancipation granted in '29 has no potency in '48, and that still the brand of inferiority and of serfhood is by authority stamped on the Catholic brow.

Catholics—you who do not feel yourselves inferior to Protestants—sign this protest, or openly write yourselves down willing slaves!

with the receipt of the previous year

Week ending	Name of Railway.	Tons
Nov 25	Belfast and Ballymena	40
25	Castledillon	1
25	Convent and Holyhead	5
25	Drogheda and Donaghadee	1
25	Dublin and Kingstown	127
25	Edinburgh and Glasgow	127
25	Eastern Counties and North Eastern	97
25	Glasgow, Paisley, and Ayr	102
25	Great Southern and Western	101
25	Great Western	1
25	Lancashire and Yorkshire	1
25	London and North Western, etc.	75
25	London and Brighton	75
25	London and South Western	17
25	London and North Western	17
25	Manchester, Alfreton, and Lincoln	15
25	Midland, Great Northern, and Birmingham	10
25	Midland Great Western (Irish)	6
25	North Eastern	7
25	Ulster	3
25	Waterford and Wick	131
25	York and Newcastle	70
25	York and North Midland	70

## DEATH OF THOMAS APPERSON,

On Tuesday last, the 26th ult., at his residence, after a protracted illness, Thomas Apper son, after a protracted illness, died at the age of 72 years. He was a native of the county of Wick, and was a member of the *Drydock* for the last twelve years. He was a man of a liberal and upright character, and his last moments were attended by the greatest pain and suffering. He was attended by the Rev. Mr. Apper son, and by his wife, who was with him until his death. His remains were interred on Friday morning, in the cemetery at Drogheda, and were attended by a large concourse of his friends. He was a member of the *Drydock* for the last twelve years, and was a man of a liberal and upright character, and his last moments were attended by the greatest pain and suffering. He was attended by the Rev. Mr. Apper son, and by his wife, who was with him until his death. His remains were interred on Friday morning, in the cemetery at Drogheda, and were attended by a large concourse of his friends.

## SALES AND AUCTIONS.

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